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ABSTRACT

This population profile summarizes the wide range of demographic and socio-economic data collected from the Current Population Survey during 1984 and 1985. The report contains information on the following areas: National Population Trends; National Population Projections; Fertility; State Population Trends; The Metropolitan/Nonmetropolitan Population; Cities and Suburbs; The Farm Population; Migration; Households and Families; Marital Status and Living Arrangements; Voting; School Enrollment; Educational Attainment; The Labor Force; Money Income; Sources of Income and Noncash Benefits; and Poverty. Highlights of each section are given. Tables, figures, and graphs support and illustrate the data. Appendices include: summary tables, sources and limitations of the data, and sources for the figures. (APG)

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Current Population Reports

Population Profile of the United States 1984/85

Special Studies
Series P-23, No. 150

SO 018158

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Current Population Reports

Population Profile of the United States 1984/85

Special Studies
Series P-23, No. 150

Issued April 1987

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U.S. Bureau of the Census
John G. Keane, Director
C.L. Kincannon, Deputy Director
William P. Butz, Associate Director
for Demographic Programs
Roger A. Herriot, Senior Demographic
and Housing Analyst

Population Division
Paula J. Schneider, Chief

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This report was prepared in Population Division by **Mark S. Littman,** under the general direction of **Campbell Gibson,** Demographic Advisor, with the typing assistance of **Mary Kisner**. The text was reviewed by the specialists in Population Division who are listed separately at the end of each section. Sampling review was coordinated by **Diana Harley** of Statistical Methods Division.

Publication planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing procurement were performed by the staff of Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom,** Chief; **Gerald A. Mann** and **Everett L. Dove,** Branch Chiefs. Publication coordination and editing were performed by **Paula Coupe**. Design and graphics services were performed by **David M. Coontz,** with the assistance of **Neeland Queen** and **Janet Sweeney,** and photocomposition was provided by **Silvia S. Grandison**. Printing services were coordinated by **B. Steve Shifler**.

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Preface

This 11th annual Population Profile summarizes the wide range of demographic and socioeconomic data collected during 1984 and 1985 and published in 1985 and early 1986 in the Current Population Reports series. Data in this report are shown primarily for the United States as a whole, although some data below the national level are also included.

At the end of each section, a "For Further Information" box lists sources of data and the subject specialist who can answer technical questions. All Current Population Reports listed as references in the sections and appendix C are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Selected national demographic, social, and economic characteristics for 1970 through 1985 are summarized in the tables in appendix A. Reports or data available after July 1, 1986, will be covered in the Population Profile for 1985/86.

Address general questions about the report to Mark Littman, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, (301) 763-4337.

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Highlights

National Population Trends

- The Nation's population reached 240,468,000 (including 542,000 Armed Forces overseas) on January 1, 1986.
- The number of births in 1985 was 3,750,000. The steady increase in this number which has occurred over the past decade is a result of the rise in the number of women of child-bearing age rather than an increased birth rate.
- About 26 percent of the Nation's growth during 1985 was due to immigration.
- Persons 35 to 44 years old are in the fastest growing age group of the 1980's; the group increased 23.9 percent between 1980 and 1985. The 85-and-over group followed with an increase of 21.0 percent.
- Average life expectancy at birth in 1984 was 74.7 years—78.3 years for females and 71.1 years for males.

National Population Projections

- In the year 2000, the population would be 256 million under the lowest projection series, 268 million using the middle projection series, and 281 million under the highest series.
- Using the middle projection series, the population would reach 250 million in 1990 and pass 300 million in 2024.
- By 2030 (using the middle series projection), the number of persons 65 and over will be more than double its present size and will constitute 21 percent of the total population, compared with its current 12 percent.

Fertility

- About 1 of every 15 women had a child in the year ending in June 1985, resulting in an estimated national fertility rate of 68.6 births per 1,000 women 18 to 44 years old.
- The most prominent feature of U.S. fertility since the mid-1970's has been its relatively low and stable level, as opposed to the high levels of the baby boom years (1946-64) and the subsequent decline which continued into the early 1970's.
- About 39 percent of women who had a child between June 1984 and June 1985 reported that birth as their first; about 18 percent of women who had a child during this period were not married at the survey date (that is, they were single, widowed or divorced).
- About 48 percent of women who had a child between June 1984 and June 1985 were in the labor force in June 1985.

State Population Trends

- The South and West Regions continue to dominate the Nation's growth, capturing 91.4 percent of the country's 1980-85 population increase, even though 8 of the 16 Southern States grew at rates below the national average. Half of the growth in these two regions was due to inmigration.
- Alaska registered the biggest percentage gain in population (29.7 percent) between 1980 and 1985, while California, the most populous State, had the largest numerical increase during the period (2.7 million—more than five times the total population of Alaska).
- Five States and the District of Columbia are estimated to have smaller populations in 1985 than in 1980 (Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, and West Virginia).
- New Hampshire was the only State in the Northeast or Midwest to grow faster than the national average (8.4 as compared with 5.4 percent) between 1980 and 1985.

The Metropolitan/ Nonmetropolitan Population

- As a group, the Nation's 277 metropolitan areas (MSA's and CMSA's) grew by 4.5 percent between 1980 and 1984. These areas contained 76 percent of the Nation's population in 1984, with nearly half of the total living in one of the 37 MSA's with a population over 1 million.
- The Nation's nonmetropolitan population increased 3.4 percent between 1980 and 1984, slower than the annual rate experienced in the 1970's, but still three times that for the 1960's.
- One of every five metropolitan areas is estimated to have lost population between 1980 and 1984. Most affected were those around the Great Lakes, with 34 of the 74 Midwestern MSA's losing population.

Cities and Suburbs

- About 45 percent of the Nation's population lived in suburban areas (inside an MSA but outside central cities), and 32 percent lived in central cities of MSA's in 1984.
- Central cities as a group have grown faster in the 1980's than they did in the 1970's, but their average annual gain was only half that of the suburbs (0.6 percent versus 1.3 percent between 1980 and 1984).
- Six of the Nation's largest cities that lost population in the 1970's gained population between 1980 and 1984 (Boston, Denver, Indianapolis, New Orleans, New York, and San Francisco).

The Farm Population

- The farm population declined by about 400,000 between 1984 and 1985 to 5.4 million persons—the first statistically significant change during the 1980's. In 1985, 2.2 percent of the Nation's population lived on farms; in 1920, 30 percent lived on farms.
- Only about half of employed farm residents worked solely or primarily in agriculture in 1985.

Migration

- The number of persons who moved between March 1983 and March 1984 (39.4 million) was 2 million more than that for the previous 1-year period—an apparent turn-around in the declining single-year mobility which characterized the 1970's and early 1980's.
- The annual rate of mobility declined slowly from 20.6 percent in 1960-61 to a low of 16.6 percent in 1982-83 before increasing to 17.3 percent in 1983-84.
- Overall rates of mobility were higher than average during the 1983-84 period for young adults, military personnel, the unemployed, and persons with relatively high levels of education.

Households and Families

- The number of households reached 86.8 million in 1985.
- Families accounted for 72 percent of all households. What was once the stereotypical family—a married couple with children under 18 years old living at home—represented only 48 percent of all families and 28 percent of all households in 1985.
- The Nation's 2 million unmarried-couple households accounted for only 4 percent of all couples (married and unmarried) in 1985.
- There were 20.6 million persons living alone in 1985, representing 85.5 percent of all nonfamily households.

Marital Status and Living Arrangements

- The median age at first marriage was 25.5 years for men and 23.3 years for women in 1985.
- The divorce ratio (the number of currently divorced persons per 1,000 currently married persons living with their spouse) has increased from 47 in 1970 to 100 in 1980 to 128 in 1985.
- About 23 percent of the Nation's children under 18 years old lived with only one of their parents in 1985.

Voting

- The 1984 election saw the first rise in voter participation in a Presidential election since 1964; the participation rate rose 1 percentage point to 60 percent.
- The 1984 election was also the first in which the voter participation rate for women exceeded that for men.
- While the 1984 voter participation rate for Whites did not change from the 1980 and 1976 rates, the rate for Blacks increased 5 percentage points over the 1980 figure to 56 percent—the highest rate for Blacks since 1968.

School Enrollment

- The increasing number of births after 1975 will cause elementary school enrollment to rise in the late 1980's after a decline of more than a decade. Nursery school and kindergarten enrollment has already increased by about 1 million since 1980, reaching 6.3 million in 1985.
- The number of college students has not changed significantly since 1981, although the 12.5 million figure in 1985 was about 836,000 students more than in 1980.
- Two-year college enrollment declined between 1982 and 1985, while total undergraduate enrollment did not change. However, 2-year colleges still accounted for 30 percent of undergraduate enrollment in 1985.

Educational Attainment

- About 19 percent of persons 25 and over had completed 4 years of college or more by 1985; in 1940, this figure was only 5 percent.
- In 1985, 23 percent of men and 16 percent of women 25 and over were college graduates. For persons 25 to 29 years of age, about 21 percent of women were college graduates, not much different than the 23 percent for their male counterparts.
- There is a strong tendency for Americans to marry a person with a similar educational background: in 1985, for example, two-thirds of husbands who completed high school but did not attend college were married to women with the identical educational attainment.

The Labor Force

- Civilian employment rose by 2 million in 1985 to 108 million at year's end. The number of unemployed in 1985 averaged 8.3 million for an annual average civilian unemployment rate of 7.2 percent.
- Employment growth was greatest for office workers, particularly those in executive, administrative, and managerial positions (a 6-percent increase); overall employment growth was 2 percent between 1984 and 1985.

Money Income

- Median family income was $26,430 in 1984, 2.8 percent more than the comparable 1983 figure after adjusting for the 4.3-percent increase in the Consumer Price Index between 1983 and 1984. This marks the second year in a row that median family income has increased faster than consumer prices.
- Families with only one earner are no longer the norm: about 56 percent of all families had two or more earners in 1984, and there were many more families with two earners (26.2 million) than with one earner (17.9 million).
- Women living alone had a 1984 median income of $9,640, compared with $15,200 for men who lived by themselves.

Sources of Income and Noncash Benefits

- About 18 percent of American households received benefits from a "means tested" government program such as food stamps or Medicaid (4th quarter 1984).
- Earnings income accounted for 78 percent of the income of households, and income from assets (such as income from rental property, interest income and dividends) contributed about 8 percent (2d quarter 1984).
- Among low-income households (those with income under $600 per month), the most common source of income was Social Security—received by 43 percent and representing 43 percent of their aggregate income.
- For high-income households (those making $5,000 or more per month), the most common source of income other than earnings was income from assets, which was received by 94 percent of these households and accounted for 14 percent of their income.

Poverty (official government definition, based on cash income only)

- The number of persons below the poverty level declined by 1.6 million to 33.7 million between 1983 and 1984, the first statistically significant decline since the mid-1970's. The poverty rate fell from 15.2 to 14.4 between 1983 and 1984.
- Although Blacks and families with a female householder are overrepresented among the poor, over two-thirds (68 percent) of the Nation's poor are White, and nearly half (48 percent) of all poor families are of the married-couple type.

National Population Trends

Total population, including Armed Forces overseas 1/1/86:
240,468,000
Births in 1985:
3,750,000
Deaths in 1985:
2,083,000
Net immigration in 1985:
577,000
Increase in 1985:
2,246,000 or **0.9%**

The population has grown by 13.4 million persons since the 1980 census.

The total population of the United States (including 542,000 Armed Forces personnel stationed overseas) reached 240,468,000 on January 1, 1986. This is an increase of about 2.2 million (0.9 percent) over the January 1, 1985, estimate, and a gain of 13.4 million (5.9 percent) since the 1980 census.

The Nation's growth during 1985 (2,246,000) was due to the number of births (3,750,000) exceeding the number of deaths (2,083,000) by 1,667,000 ("natural increase") in addition to an estimated net immigration of 577,000 persons.[1]

Number of births continues to increase.

The 3,750,000 births in 1985 continued the steady increase in the number of births which has occurred in the last 10 years. While this increase follows a period of decline between 1960 and 1975, the number of births is still far below the 4,300,000 births recorded at the peak of the baby boom in 1957. The increased number of births is almost entirely due to the rise in the number of women of childbearing age, since the general fertility rate has changed very little since 1975.

Life expectancy at birth approaches 75 years.

There was a record number of deaths in 1985 (2,083,000), an increase over the 2 million mark set in 1983. The continuing increase in the annual number of deaths is due to the growth in size and the aging of the population, since age-specific death rates have generally continued to improve (decline) over time.

Another gauge of mortality conditions is life expectancy at birth; in 1984, it was 74.7 years. (This is the average number of years that a group of infants would live if they were to experience the age-specific death rates prevailing in 1984.) The 1984 figure is about 5 years more than the life expectancy at birth a generation earlier and about 11 years more than it was two generations ago. Average life expectancy at birth for males born in 1984 was 71.1 years, about 7.2 years less than the 78.3 years for females. For persons 65 years old in 1984, the average remaining life expectancy was 14.5 years for men and 18.7 years for women.

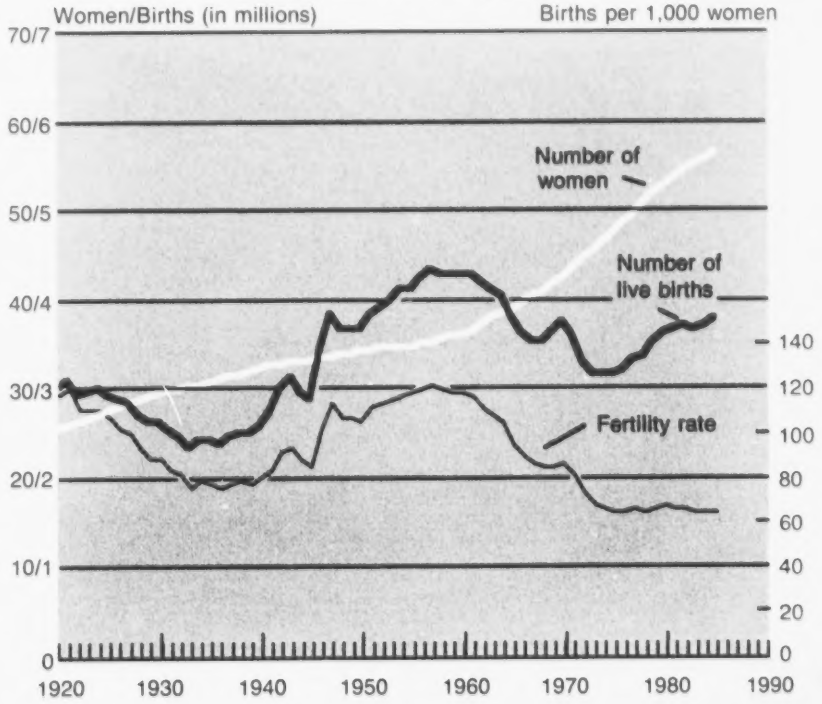
Immigration has decreased since 1980.

Net civilian immigration was 577,000 in 1985 and 615,000 in 1984, both far less than the 1980 figure (845,000). Immigration was particularly high in 1980 (the peak year for immigration since World War I) because of the large number of Cuban and Haitian entrants. About 26 percent of the Nation's growth during 1985 was due to immigration, compared with 33 percent in 1980. In 1970, only 17 percent of the Nation's growth was attributable to immigration.

Immigration plays an important role in the growth of "other races."

The Black population grew at a faster rate between the 1980 census and July 1, 1985, than the total population, increasing by 8.2 percent, compared with 5.4 percent for the Nation and 4.1 percent for Whites. However, annual

Figure 1.
Number of Women, Number of Live Births, and Births per 1,000 Women
(Women 15 to 44 years. See appendix C for source)



[1]For the first time, these recent Census Bureau estimates incorporate an allowance for estimated net undocumented immigration to the United States since 1980 (200,000 per year). In addition, there has been a revision upward in the allowance for estimated emigration since 1980 from 36,000 per year to 160,000. The net effect is to raise the July 1, 1985, level of the estimate of total population by about 400,000. For a more detailed discussion of these changes, see the reports cited in the "For Further Information" section.

rates of growth for both Whites and Blacks have declined dramatically since 1960—Blacks by over one-third and Whites by more than half. The Nation's 29.0 million Blacks represented 12.1 percent of the population in July 1985, up slightly from the 1980 figure of 11.8 percent.

In the 1980's, persons of "other races" (principally Asians and Pacific Islanders) have had growth rates higher than Blacks or Whites.[2] Although the birth rate for the other-races population is higher than that for Blacks or Whites based on the most recently available data, it is immigration, not a higher birth rate, that is principally responsible for the high growth rate of persons of other races. This population group grew from 5.2 million to 7.1 million, or 37.5 percent, between 1980 and July 1, 1985. Over two-thirds of this growth was due to immigration, compared with 29 percent for the Nation as a whole. Immigrants from Asia accounted for 50 percent of all alien immigrants in 1983 (the latest year for which data are available).

The Hispanic population numbered about 17.8 million on July 1, 1985, an increase of about 3.2 million, or 22 percent, since the 1980 census.[3] About 51 percent of the growth in this population group since the census is attributable to immigration.[4]

The population under age 5 continues to increase.

The population under 5 years of age rose 10.3 percent between 1980 and 1985, from 16.3 million to 18.0 million, the largest number for that group since 1967. This portends the stabilization and eventual increase in the elementary-school-age population (5 to 13 years) by the late 1980's. This age group, which has been declining since 1970, declined by 3.4 percent between 1980 and 1985, as did the 14-17 age group (a 8.5-percent decline). Other groups which have shrunk in size during the 1980's are the 18-to-24-year-olds (a 5.1 percent decline) and 45-to-54-year-olds (down 0.9 percent).

Persons 35 to 44 were in the fastest growing age group between 1980 and 1985 (a 23.9-percent increase), followed by persons 85 years and over (a 21.0-percent increase). In 1985, these groups represented 13 and 1.1 percent of the total population, respectively. The growth of the 35-44 group will continue to be pronounced as the smaller pre-World War II birth cohorts are replaced by the much larger post-World War II birth cohorts.

[2]The term "other races" as used here includes American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians and Pacific Islanders.

[3]The terms "Hispanic" and "Spanish origin" are used interchangeably throughout this report. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In the 1980 census, 56 percent reported themselves as White and an additional 40 percent indicated their race as "Other," i.e., other than White, Black, American Indian, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The 1985 estimates for the Hispanic population were derived by component techniques using data on births, deaths, and migration. These figures differ from those shown in other Current Population Reports. This component technique is used in other Current Population Reports starting in January 1985.

[4]Includes movement from Puerto Rico.

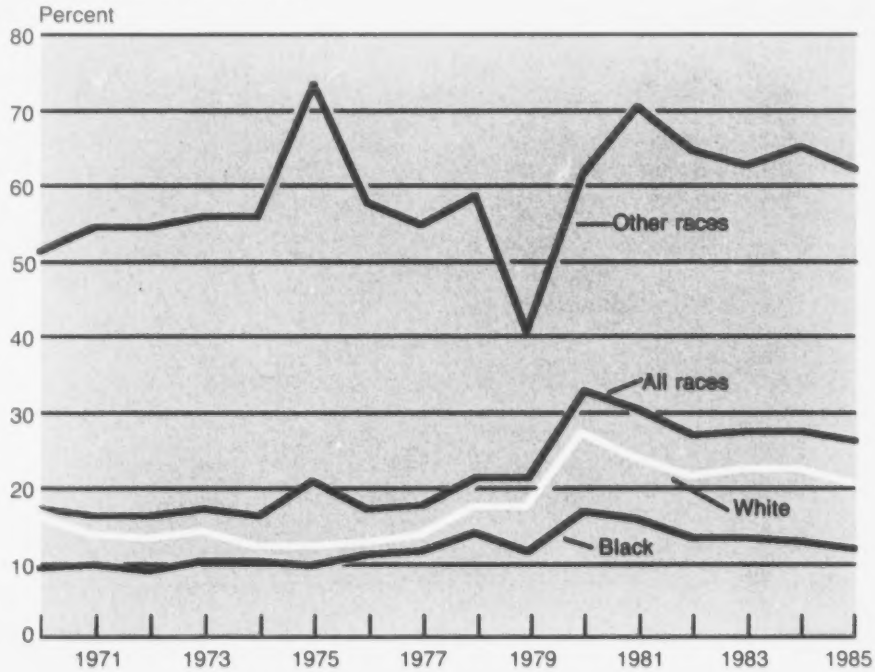
For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 985, *Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex and Race: 1980 to 1985;*

Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 971, *Estimates of the Population of the United States and Components of Change: 1970 to 1984;*
and
National Center for Health Statistics, Vol. 34, No. 12, March 24, 1986, *Births, Marriages, Divorces and Deaths for 1985.*

Contact: Louisa Miller, Population Estimates Branch (301) 763-5072.

Figure 2.
Percentage of Net Population Growth Due To Net Civilian Immigration, by Race
(See appendix C for source)



National Population Projections

Projections illustrate possible courses of population growth.

The Census Bureau's latest population projections to the year 2080 illustrate the future size and composition of the United States, by age, sex, and race, under various assumptions about fertility, mortality, and net immigration. Three different assumptions were made about the possible course of each of the three components of population change:

Fertility in the middle series was assumed to reach an ultimate completed cohort rate of 1.9 births per woman, which is consistent with recent levels of fertility and women's future birth expectations. For the low and high fertility assumptions, levels of 1.6 and 2.3 births per woman were used, respectively.

Mortality is projected to decline under all three assumptions, reaching an ultimate life expectancy of 81.0 years for the middle, 85.9 years for the low, and 77.4 years for the high assumption.

Net immigration for the middle assumption utilized a constant annual net inflow of 450,000, which is approximately equal to the annual number of legal immigrants to the United States over the past decade. A wide range between the high (750,000) and low (250,000) net immigration figures was used to reflect the uncertain future flow of immigrants (legal and undocumented).

Even under the lowest assumption, the population will continue to grow until 2017.

Based on projections using the middle series, the Nation's population would increase by nearly 80 million during the next 100 years, reaching about 311 million in the year 2080. Most of this growth would occur in the next 50 years as the population reaches 268 million in the year 2000 and 305 million in 2030. After 1995, the annual growth rate would drop below 0.7 percent—lower than the record low growth rate during the 1930's. In the lowest projection series, the population would reach 256 million in the year 2000, but would then begin to decline after the year 2017, shrinking to 191 million by 2080 (the size of the population in the 1960's). In the highest projection series, the Nation would experience large population growth, even though the growth rates would decline to Depression era levels after the year 2030. Under the highest series, the population would reach 282 million in the year 2000, 14 million higher than in the middle series and 25 million more than in the lowest series. By 2080, the United States would have more than doubled its present population size, reaching 531 million under the high projection series.

Aging of the population evident in all projection series.

The most pervasive trend in all of the projection assumptions is the overall aging of the population. In 1985, the median age of the population was 31.5 years. In none of the projections series would the median again be so low. The median age in the middle series would reach 36.3 years at the turn of the century, 40.8 years in 2030, and 42.8 years in 2080. Members of the baby boom generation (born between 1946 and 1964) will all be over age 35 by 2000, and thus will contribute to a sharp increase in the median age during the rest of this century.

The changes in the age structure are also evident in the dependency ratio, which shows the number of persons under 18 years and 65 years and older per 100 people 18 to 64 years old; in 1985, the ratio was 63. Using the middle projection series, this ratio will decline to 58 by 2010 and then increase to 78 by the year 2080. This last figure is about the same as the dependency ratio in 1970 but lower than the dependency ratio in 1965 (83). At present (1985), there are 19 persons 65 years of age and over and 43 children under 18 years of age for every 100 persons of working age. By 2080, this relationship will shift, with the elderly ratio being larger than the ratio for children: 42 elderly persons and 36 children per 100 persons 18 to 64 years of age.

The percentage of the entire population that is 65 years and over will increase from the current 12 percent to 13 percent in 2000 and to 21 percent in 2030 as the members of the baby boom generation reach age 65. By 2030, the population 65 years and over will be more than double its 1985 size (65 million vs. 29 million), as will the population 80 years and over (6 million vs. 17.4 million by 2030).

Elementary-school-age population soon to increase as young adult population continues to decrease.

Under middle series assumptions, the population under age 5 would rise from 18.0 million in 1985 to 19.2 million by 1990, and then begin to drop and level off between 17.5 and 18 million after the year 2000. The number of elementary-school-age children (5 to 13 years) would begin increasing in the latter half of the 1980's, reaching 34.4 million in the year 2000, up 13 percent from 30.1 million in 1983. The high-school-age group (14 to 17 years), numbering about 14.9 million in 1985, would decline to about 13 million by 1990 before returning to its present level by the year 2000.

The population 18 to 24 years peaked in 1981 at 30.5 million. This figure will never again be as large, based on middle projection assumptions, but will decline by about 7 million during the next 15 years as the last of

the baby boom generation moves out of the age group. The number of these young adults will begin to increase again in the year 2000 and reach a peak of 27.7 million in 2010, still 1 million short of the 1985 figure.

Hispanic, Black, and "other races" populations will continue to increase during the next century.

In 1985, persons of Spanish origin or descent in the United States numbered about 17 million or 7 percent of the population. Using the middle projection series, the Hispanic population would increase to 25.2 million by the year 2000, 46 percent over their 1985 population, or 9.4 percent of the total population in 2000. Their numbers would grow to 60 million by the year 2080 when the Hispanic population would represent 19 percent of the Nation's total.

The Black population, numbering 29 million, represented 12 percent of the U.S. total in 1985, and would increase to 36 million (13.3 percent of the total population) in the year 2000 using the middle series. Their numbers would reach 56 million in 2080, representing 18 percent of the population.

The other-races population (American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders) would grow from 6.4 million to 9.5 million in 2000, and reach 23.4 million in 2080, using the middle series. Their proportion of the population would increase from 2.7 percent in 1985 to 3.6 percent in 2000 and 7.5 percent in 2080.

The White non-Hispanic population would not grow proportionately as fast as the previous groups based on the middle series. In 1985, White non-Hispanics numbered 187 million, 78 percent of the total U.S. population. Their numbers would peak at about 205 million around 2020, then decline to 176 million by 2080, when they would represent 57 percent of the U.S. total population.

Figure 3.
Estimates and Projections of the Total Population
(See appendix C for source)

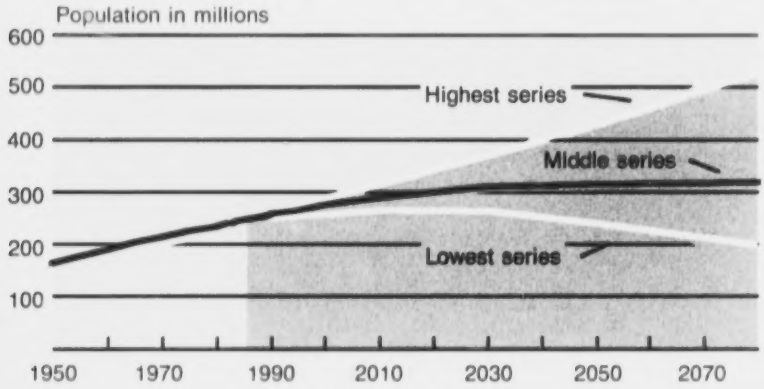
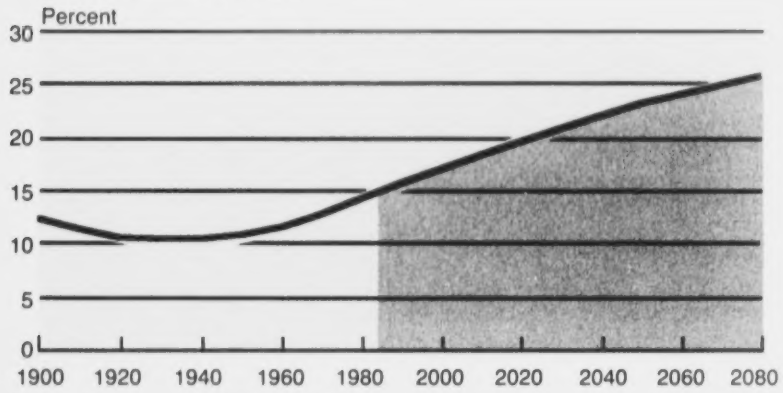


Figure 4.
Black-and-Other-Races Population as a Percentage of the U.S. Total
(See appendix C for source)



Note: 1980 figure is an estimate adjusted to reflect "other races" reporting of the Hispanic population in the Census.

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 952, *Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1983 to 2080;*

Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 995, *Projections of the Hispanic Population of the United States, by Age, Sex and Race: 1983 to 2080;* and Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 403, *Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1985 (Advance Report).*

Contact: Gregory Spencer, Population Projections Branch, (301) 763-5313

Fertility

Number of women 18 to 44 who had a child between June 1984 and June 1985:
3.5 million

Percent—
Of all women 18 to 44:
6.9%
Which were first births:
39.4%
Of births which were to women 30 to 44:
28.1%
Of births out of wedlock:
17.9%
Of women 18 to 44 who gave birth in preceding 12 months who were in the labor force in June 1985:
48.4%

American fertility has remained relatively low and stable since the mid-1970's.

About 1 of every 15 women 18 to 44 years of age had a child in the year ending in June 1985, resulting in an estimated national fertility rate of 68.6 births per 1,000 women. This rate was not statistically different from the 1984 rate (65.8 per 1,000), which was the lowest level recorded in the 1980's (down from a rate of 71.1 births per 1,000 women 18 to 44 in 1980). The most prominent feature of U.S. fertility since the mid-1970's has been its relatively low and stable level as compared with the high levels of the baby boom years (1946-64) and the subsequent rapid decline into the early 1970's. About 39 percent of the women who had a child in the year preceding June 1985 reported that birth as their first, not significantly different from the figure for 1980 (40 percent).

Of the women who had a child during the 1985 survey period, 18 percent were not married (that is, they were single, widowed, or divorced) at the survey date (up from 14 percent in 1980). About 12 percent of the births to White women were out of wedlock, compared with 55 percent of the births to Black women. Approximately two-thirds of all out-of-wedlock births in 1985 were to women 18 to 24 years old. Of all of the births to Black women 18 to 24 years old in 1985, 75 percent were out of wedlock, compared with 20 percent for White women of the same age.

Increase in births due to large number of women of childbearing age, not higher birth rate.

The rise in the number births during the 1980's is a result of the increased number of women of childbearing age, not higher birth rates. (See National Population Trends section.) The number of women 15 to 44 years old has increased from 42.7 million in 1970 to 53.1 million in 1980 to 56.6 million in 1985, and will peak in 1990 at about 58.2 million.[1] Then, the number of women of childbearing age will decrease as the aging baby boom cohorts are replaced by the smaller cohorts of women born during the late 1960's and the 1970's.

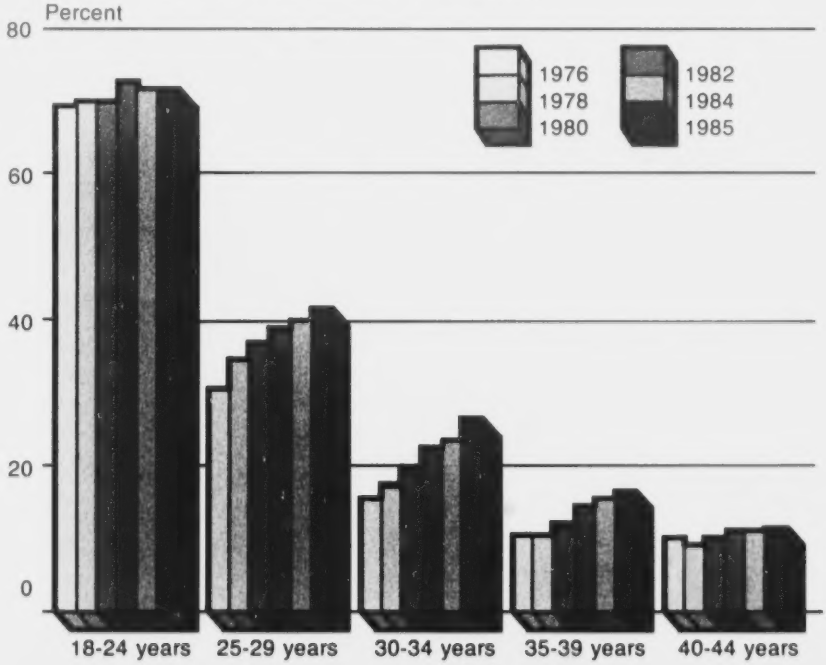
The only age group whose 1985 fertility rate shows some evidence of an increase since 1980 is the 30-34 group, with a rate of 69.9 births per 1,000 in 1985, compared with 60.0 per 1,000 in 1980. Current Population Survey data show that about 28 percent of all births in 1985 were to women 30 to 44 years old, compared with 21 percent of births in 1976. This increase is partly attributable to the increased population of women of childbearing age who are 30 years of age and over. Their numbers also will peak around 1990.

[1]The number of women 30 to 34 years of age has increased even faster during this period and will peak at 11 million in 1990, up from 9 million in 1980.

Women in their thirties expect to have fewer children than their predecessors.

The shift in the timing of childbearing from younger to older ages should not be interpreted as an indicator of a baby boom for women currently in their early thirties; they still expect to have fewer children than older women. For example, June 1985 CPS data showed that

Figure 5.
Percent Childless for Women, by Age
(Women 18 to 44 years. See appendix C for source)



women 30 to 34 years old expected to have, on the average, only 2.0 births by the end of their childbearing years. In comparison, women 40 to 44 years old as of June 1985, who are currently near the end of their childbearing years, will probably have an average of 2.4 births. Of the young women who delayed childbearing a decade ago, about 26 percent of these 30-to-34-year-olds were still childless in 1985, compared with only 16 percent of 30-to-34-year-olds in 1976. However, when asked about their future childbearing expectations, only 13 percent of the 1985 group expect to have no children. Thus, about half of currently childless women in their early thirties still expect to have a child. Based on the experience of the cohort of women 30 to 34 years old in 1980 (35-to-39-year-olds in 1985) who lowered their proportion childless by only 3 percent, it is likely that the reality for women 30 to 34 years old in 1985 will fall short of their expectations.

Completed fertility is lower for more educated women.

More highly educated women tend to have lower fertility rates during their early childbearing years than less educated women. This deficit is not fully made up despite the higher fertility rates at older ages for college educated women. As compared with women without college educations, 30-to-34-year-old college graduates in 1985 expected to complete their childbearing years with an average of only 1.7 children, compared with an expected average of 2.0 births for women who completed 4 years of high school only, and 2.7 births for women who were not high school graduates.

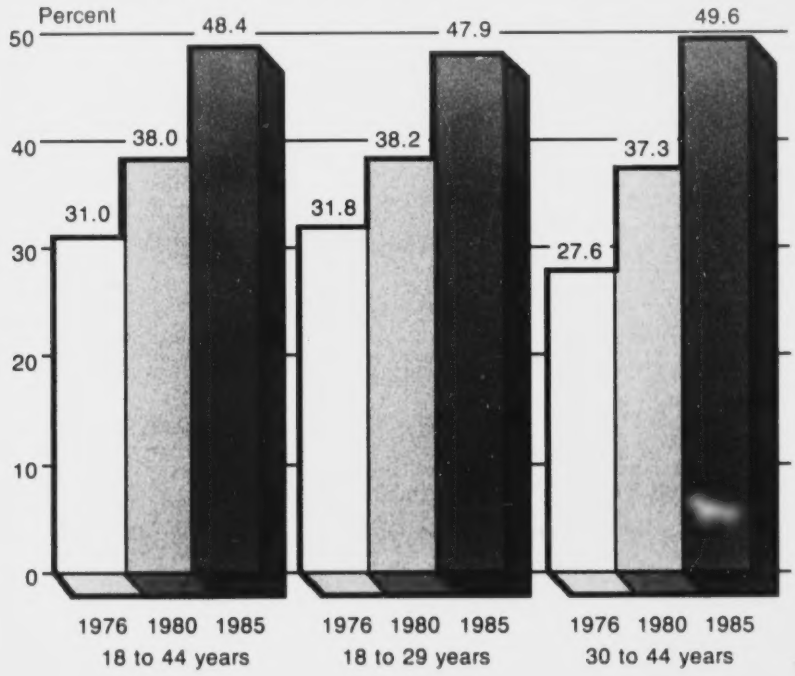
Nearly half of women with a newborn are in the labor force.

In June 1985, 71 percent of women 18 to 44 years old were in the labor force, including 48 percent of women who had a child in the past 12 months. In 1976, only 31 percent of women with newborns were in the labor force.

Studies have indicated that more highly educated women with higher earnings have greater potential income losses from career interruptions (such as having a child), thereby encouraging a more rapid reentry into the labor force after a child's birth.[2] For example, the June 1985 CPS indicates that 61 percent of women who had completed 4 or more years of college and who had a child in the past 12 months were in the labor force, while only 31 percent of women with newborns who had not completed high school were in the labor force.

[2]See, for example, Jacob Mincer and Haim Ofek, "Interrupted Work Careers: Depreciation and Restoration of Human Capital," *The Journal of Human Resources*, Volume 17 (No. 1), pp. 3-24.

Figure 6.
Percentage of Women Who Had a Child in the Preceding 12 Months and Were in the Labor Force, by Age
(As of June of the survey date. See appendix C for source)



For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 406, *Fertility of American Women: June 1985*;

Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 401, *Fertility of American Women: June 1984*;
and
Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 385, *Childspacing Among Birth Cohorts of American Women: 1905 to 1959*.

Contact: Martin O'Connell
Fertility Statistics Branch
(301) 763-5303

State Population Trends

Fastest growth 1980-85:
Alaska (29.7%)
Largest increase 1980-85:
California (2.7 million)
Lost population since 1980:
Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, West Virginia, and District of Columbia
Lost population 1984-85:
Pennsylvania, Iowa, North Dakota, West Virginia, Oklahoma, and Wyoming

South and West dominate in population growth.

The Nation's growth during the 1980's continues, as it did in the 1970's, to be concentrated in the South and West; these two regions captured 91.4 percent of the country's 12.2 million population increase between April 1980 and July 1985. Half (50.5 percent) of the growth in these regions was due to inmigration,[1] while the Northeast and Midwest Regions experienced net outmigration.

Despite the concentration of growth in the South and West, the population dynamics within these regions has been far from uniform. For example, the growth of 8 of 16 Southern States and the District of Columbia during the 1980's has been below the national average (5.4 percent) and two (Oklahoma and West Virginia) are estimated to have lost population between 1984 and 1985. Also, in 5 of the 13 Western States, net migration accounted for a smaller proportion of their growth than it did for the Nation as a whole (28.9 percent during the 1980's), and one State (Wyoming) is estimated to have lost population between 1984 and 1985.

Alaska has the fastest growth; California has biggest numerical gain.

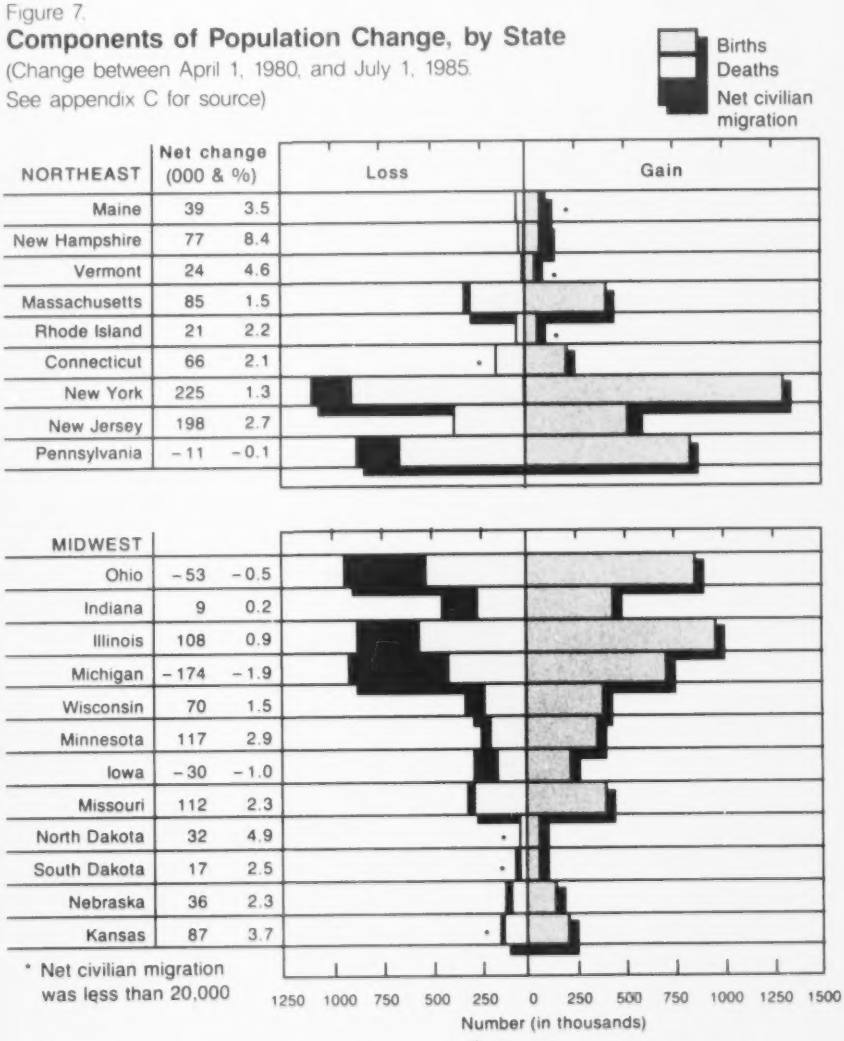
Alaska has been the fastest growing State during the 1980's, registering a 29.7-percent increase between April 1980 and July 1985. Other States whose population increased by 10 percent or more include Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah.

In terms of numerical increase, California, the most populous state, increased by 2.7 million in the first half of the 1980's. (This increase is more than five times the total population of Alaska in 1985). Over one-fifth of the Nation's growth during the 1980's occurred in California. When the estimated increases in California, Texas, and Florida are combined, they represent over half (52.9 percent) of the total population change between the 1980 census and July 1985.

The Northeast and Midwest continue to grow slowly, even with 15 of their combined 21 States experiencing net outmigration between 1980 and 1985.

In the Midwest, Michigan, Ohio, and Iowa lost population between 1980 and 1985, although Michigan and Ohio grew a little between 1983 and 1985, regaining some of the population lost earlier this decade. In the Northeast, the slight gain between 1980 and 1984 in Pennsylvania's population was offset by the loss between 1984 and 1985. The only State in these two regions growing faster between 1980 and 1985 than the national average was New Hampshire, with an 8.4-percent gain.

Figure 7.
Components of Population Change, by State
(Change between April 1, 1980, and July 1, 1985.
See appendix C for source)



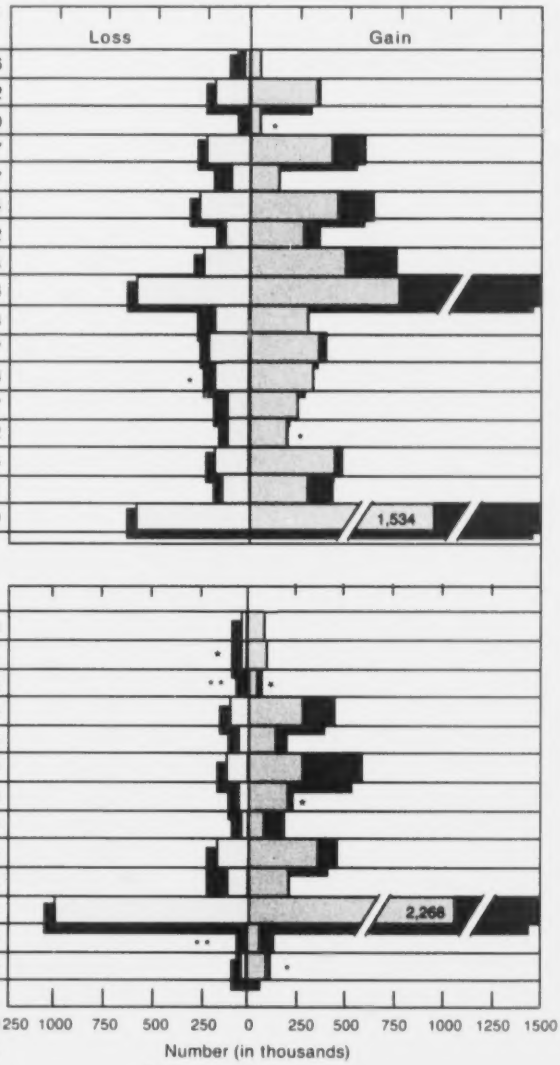
Changes in age composition vary by State.

Most States have shared in the national growth of the population under 5 years of age (a 9-percent increase), and all except Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, and West Virginia are estimated to have had a larger population under 5 years of age in 1984 than in 1980. Alaska is the leader in growth of the under-5 age group, with a 43-percent increase since 1980. Utah remains the State with the largest proportion of the under-5 population (25 percent) because of an exceptionally high birth rate.

While the school-age and the young-adult populations have declined for the Nation as a whole (down 5 and 3 percent, respectively), some States do not conform to this national trend. The school-age population (5-17) has, for example, increased in nine States (Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming), while the number of young adults (18-24) has increased in 12 States (New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, Nevada, and Alaska) between 1980 and 1984.

All States have shared in the increase of the elderly population, and in all but Oklahoma and Texas, the elderly population increased more rapidly than the State's total population. Maryland, for example, had a 3.1-percent increase in total population, but a 13-percent increase in the population 65 years and over. Nationally about 11.9 percent of the population was 65 years and over in 1984. States with high proportions of their population over 65 include Florida (17.6 percent), Rhode Island (14.3), Arkansas (14.3), and Iowa and Pennsylvania (14.1). States with low proportions of elderly include Alaska (3.1 percent), Utah (7.7), Wyoming (8.1), and Colorado (8.8).

	Net change (000 & %)	
SOUTH		
Delaware	– 13	4.6
Maryland	175	4.2
Dist. of Columbia	28	– 2.0
Virginia	359	6.7
West Virginia	– 14	– 0.7
North Carolina	374	6.4
South Carolina	226	7.2
Georgia	513	9.4
Florida	1,619	16.6
Kentucky	65	1.8
Tennessee	171	3.7
Alabama	127	3.3
Mississippi	92	3.7
Arkansas	72	3.2
Louisiana	275	6.5
Oklahoma	276	9.1
Texas	2,140	15.0
WEST		
Montana	40	5.0
Idaho	61	6.4
Wyoming	40	8.5
Colorado	341	11.8
New Mexico	147	11.3
Arizona	469	17.2
Utah	184	12.6
Nevada	135	16.9
Washington	277	6.7
Oregon	54	2.1
California	2,697	11.4
Alaska	119	29.7
Hawaii	89	9.2



* Net civilian migration was less than 20,000

** Deaths were under 20,000

[1]Including movement from abroad

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 970, *State Population Estimates, by Age and Components of Change: 1980 to 1984;*

Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 974, *Estimates of Households, for States: 1981 to 1984;*

and

"Population at Mid-Decade: Growth Still Concentrated in South and West," Census Bureau Press Release CB 85-229 dated 12/30/85.

Contact: Edwin Byerly
Population Estimates Branch
(301) 763-5072

The Metropolitan/ Nonmetropolitan Population

Number of metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's and CMSA's):
277

Percent of total U.S. population in these areas as of July 1, 1984:
76%

Number of metropolitan areas with 1 million or more population in 1984:
37

Percent of total living in these areas in 1984:
48%

Metropolitan growth rate continues to exceed nonmetropolitan rate at mid-decade.

As a group, the Nation's 277 metropolitan areas grew by 4.5 percent to 179.7 million people between 1980 and 1984, while the nonmetropolitan population increased 3.4 percent to 56.4 million.[1] Based on the current metropolitan area definition, 76.1 percent of the Nation's population lived in metropolitan territories in July 1984, down slightly from the 76.5 percent of the population residing in these same areas in 1970.

Metropolitan areas continue to grow at about the annual rate of 1 percent that prevailed during the 1970's, while the increase for nonmetropolitan areas (as now defined) has fallen from 1.3 percent per year in the 1970's to 0.8 percent annually during the 1980-84 period. Even so, the population in nonmetropolitan territory as a whole is still growing at about three times its 1960's growth rate. The metropolitan population growth rate has exceeded that for nonmetropolitan counties for more than a century, with the exception of the 1970's.

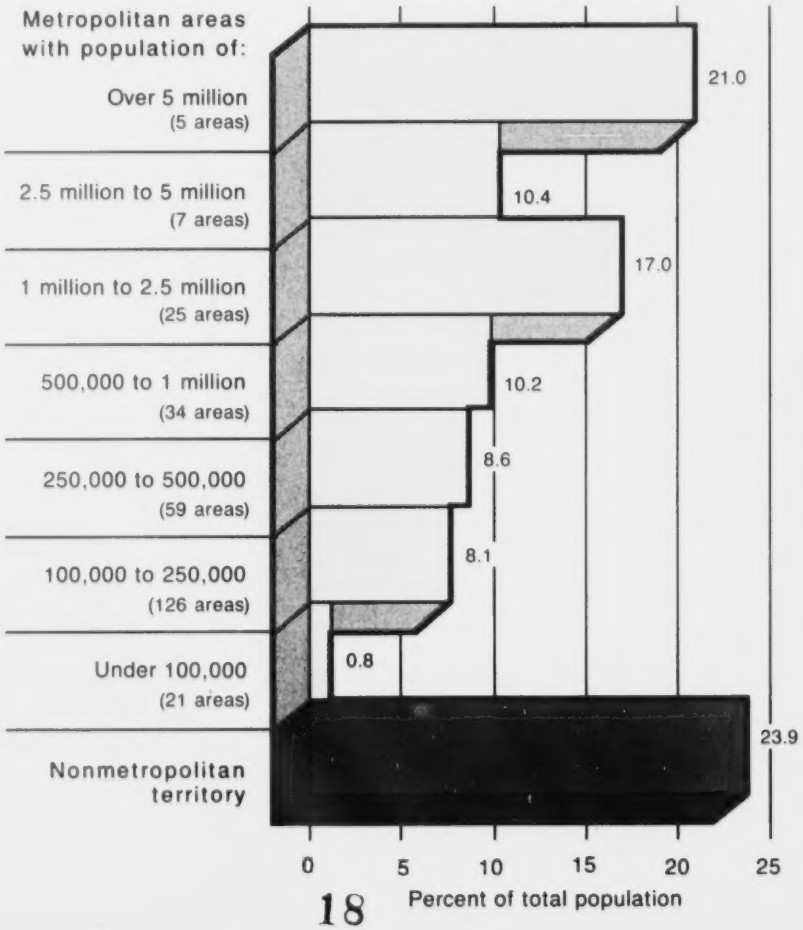
The reversal of metro/nonmetropolitan growth rates is concentrated in the South.

Metropolitan area growth rates vary considerably by region. The South is the only region where the population in metropolitan areas increased faster between 1980 and 1984 than the nonmetropolitan population. In the other regions there was very little difference between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan rates of growth, unlike the 1970's when nonmetropolitan areas grew faster in those regions as well. Although the West contains over half (52 percent) of all nonmetropolitan land area, only 14 percent of the nonmetropolitan population lives in that region. Most of the nonmetropolitan population (75 percent) is in the South or Midwest.

Nearly 20 percent of metropolitan areas have lost population in the 1980's.

One of every five metropolitan areas (54 of 277 MSA's and CMSA's) is estimated to have lost population

Figure 8.
Percent Distribution of the Population, by Metropolitan Area Size
(See appendix C for source)



[1]The metropolitan concept used in this section refers to the population living in metropolitan statistical areas defined as of October 12, 1984. The previous term, standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), was shortened in 1983 to metropolitan statistical area (MSA). If an area has more than 1 million population and meets certain other specified requirements, it is now termed a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA), and is divided into components termed primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). For further discussion, see "The Metropolitan Statistical Area Classification," Statistical Reporter, December 1979; *Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PC80-S1-18, 1980 Census of Population, and reports in "For Further Information" section.

between 1980 and 1984. Those losing population are heavily concentrated in the States around the Great Lakes, with 34 of 74 MSA's in the Midwest losing population. However, even the South now has eight areas that are losing population, while during the 1970's no Southern MSA lost population. Of the 54 MSA's that lost population, 14 also lost population during the 1970's, while the remaining 40 are showing losses since posting gains in the 1970's. About 83 percent of the MSA's losing population in the 1980's were small (under 500,000 population), compared with 50 percent of MSA's losing population during the 1970's. About 74 percent of all MSA's had populations smaller than 500,000 in 1984.

All of the 50 fastest growing MSA's and 94 of the 100 fastest growing are in the South or West. However, in the Northeast, where the metropolitan population declined during the 1970's, MSA's have begun to grow again in the 1980's, including New York and Boston. Five of the eight MSA's that lost population in the 1970's but are gaining in the 1980's are in the Northeast. Nevertheless, only 14 Northeastern out of 116 MSA's (12 percent) are growing at a rate above the national average, compared with 111 out of 161 (69 percent) Southern and Western MSA's.

Absolute population increases since 1980 have been largest in in the Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside CMSA (875,000), Houston-Galveston-Brazoria CMSA (466,000), Dallas-Fort Worth CMSA (417,000), the San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose CMSA (317,000), and Atlanta (242,000).

The Nation continues to become proportionately more metropolitan.

In 1950, 56.1 percent of the population was classified as metropolitan. Another 13.5 percent of the population in 1950 lived in small cities or rural areas that by 1984 were classified as metropolitan. Thus, 69.6 percent of the population in 1950 lived in the territory that was by 1984 to be classified as metropolitan, only somewhat less than the 76.1 percent of the population classified as metropolitan in 1984. The Nation's population, however, has become increasingly concentrated in large metropolitan areas. In 1950, 29 percent of the population lived in the 14 metropolitan areas that had 1 million or more persons. By 1984, nearly half (48 percent) of the population lived in the 37 areas that had 1 million or more inhabitants.

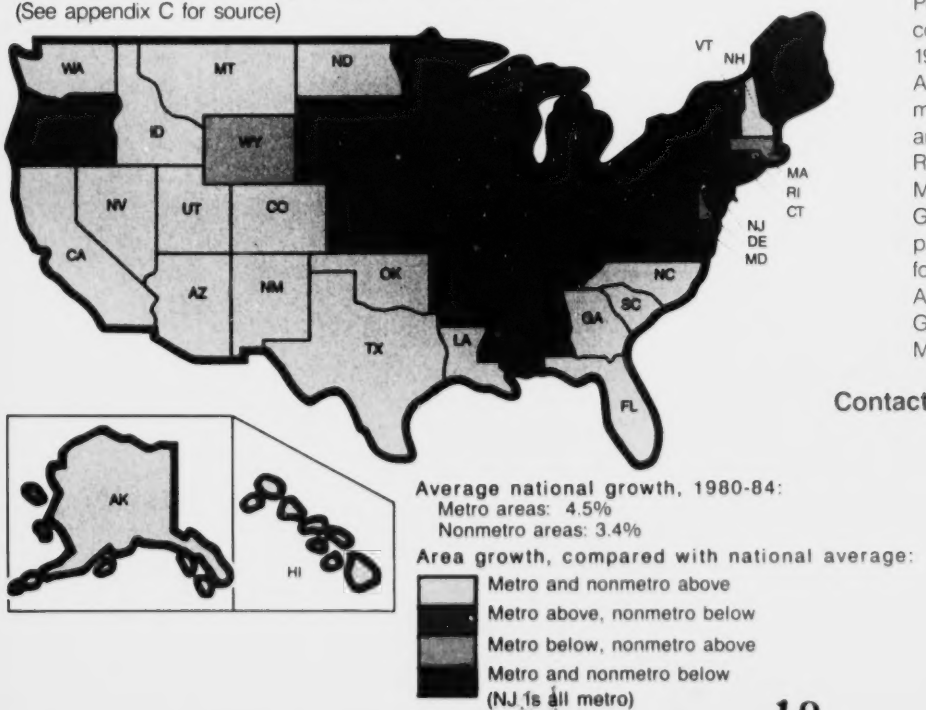
For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 976, *Patterns of Metropolitan Area and County Population Growth: 1980 to 1984*;

Richard A. Engels, "The Metropolitan/Nonmetropolitan Population at Mid-Decade," paper containing preliminary data for 1985 presented at the Population Association of America annual meetings, April 1986;
and
Richard L. Forstall, "U.S. Metropolitan/Nonmetropolitan Growth Trends Since 1980," paper containing preliminary data for 1985 presented at the Association of American Geographers annual meeting, May 1986.

Contact: Donald E. Starsinic
Population Estimates Branch
(301) 763-7722

Figure 9.
Relative Growth Rates of Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Components of States: 1980-84
(See appendix C for source)



The Population in Cities and Suburbs

Number of central cities of MSA's (1984):
510

Number with population increase, 1980-84:
315

Percent of population living in central cities:
31.5%

Average annual percent change in population:
Central cities:
1970-80 = 0.1
1980-84 = 0.6
Suburban areas:
1970-80 = 1.7
1980-84 = 1.3

Percent of population living in suburban areas:
44.6%

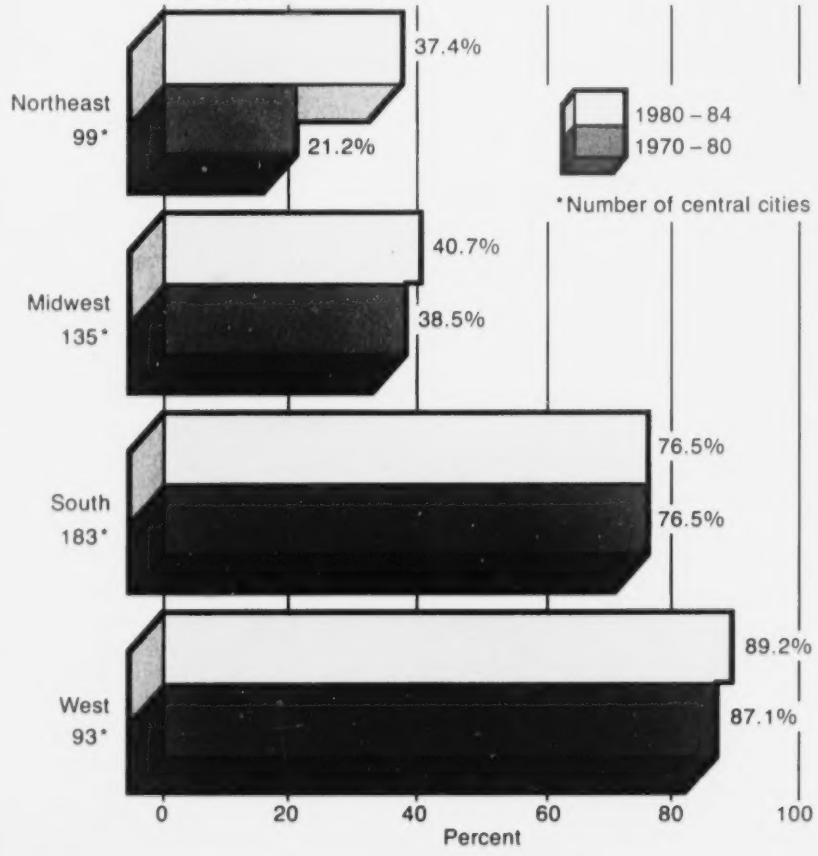
City growth has quickened, but proportion of metropolitan population living in suburbs continues to rise.

The suburbs of metropolitan areas (the territory within MSA's but outside designated central cities) have grown more slowly during the 1980's than they did in the 1970's; the average annual percent increase has dropped from 1.7 percent in the 1970's to 1.3 percent in the 1980's.[1] However, central-city growth has quickened, rising from 0.8 percent growth during the entire decade of the 1970's to an increase of 2.7 percent during the 1980's. Even with this increase, however, the average increase for cities was only half that for suburbs (0.6 versus 1.3 percent) between 1980 and 1984, and the proportion of all metropolitan residents living in suburban areas rather than in central cities continues to inch up from 54 percent in 1970 to 59 percent in 1984.

As a group, central cities in the Northeast and Midwest are still losing population, but at a considerably slower rate than in the 1970's. In the Northeast, for example, central cities lost an average of 1.1 percent of their population per year during the 1970's, but only 0.1 percent per year between 1980 and 1984. Overall, 315 of the Nation's 510 central cities, or 61.8 percent, increased in population in the 1980-84 period. This figure ranged from only 37.4 percent of cities in the Northeast to 89.2 percent of those in the West.

During the 1970's, 13 of the 23 largest cities (those with a 1984 population over 500,000) lost population; between 1980 and 1984 six of these cities experienced increases in population (Boston, Denver, Indianapolis, New Orleans, New York, and San Francisco). The seven which continue to lose population include Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, and Washington. It should be noted that a shrinking central-city population often does not imply a declining metropolitan area population. The metropolitan areas of four of the seven cities listed above (i.e., Baltimore, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Washington) continued to grow during the 1980's because their suburban growth outweighed the losses of their principal city.

Figure 10.
Percentage of Central Cities Gaining Population, by Region
(See appendix C for source)



[1]For convenience's sake, the territory inside metropolitan areas but outside central cities is referred to here as "suburban." It should be remembered, however, that some MSA's include considerable territory and some population beyond what would ordinarily be considered "suburban" since MSA's are, by definition, generally composed of whole counties. For example, most of the Mojave Desert and part of Death Valley National Monument are in the Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside CMSA.

Los Angeles is now the Nation's second largest city.

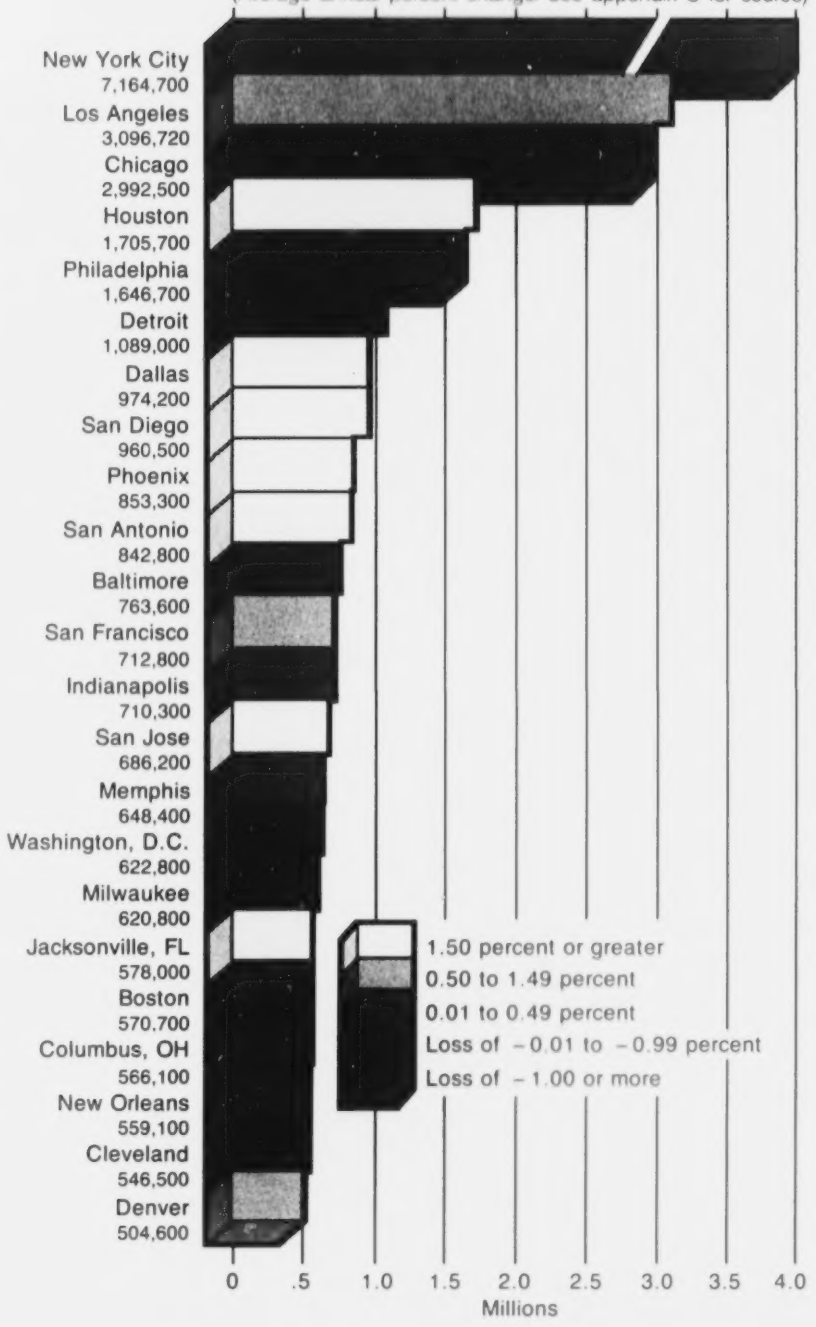
Census Bureau estimates for 1984 indicate that Los Angeles has climbed from its 1980 rank of third to replace Chicago as the second largest city in the Nation. (The combined population of both those cities would, however, fall short of New York City's 7.2 million persons.) Other large cities changing rank since 1980 include Houston (up from fifth to fourth), San Antonio (from eleventh to tenth), Philadelphia down from fourth to fifth), and Baltimore (dropping out of the top 10 for the first time since the birth of the Nation to rank number 11).

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 976, *Patterns of Metropolitan Area and County Population Growth: 1980 to 1984;*
and
Bureau of the Census Press Release CB85-140, "Rank of Cities with 7/1/84 Population Estimates of 100,000 or more."

Contact: Donald E. Starsinic
Population Estimates Branch
(301) 763-7722

Figure 11
Cities With Over 500,000 Population in 1984 and 1980-84 Change
(Average annual percent change. See appendix C for source)



The Farm Population

Number of persons living on farms:
1985—5,355,000
1920—31,974,000
Farm population as a percent of total population:
1985—2.2%
1920—30.2%

The size of the farm population has been relatively stable in the 1980's.

There were about 5.4 million persons living on farms in the United States in 1985, a decrease of about 400,000 from the 1984 estimate. This decline marks the first statistically significant change in farm population in the 1980's. The farm population in the CPS is defined as persons in rural areas living on a place which had sales of agricultural products mounting to $1,000 or more during the year.[1] In contrast to the relative stability of the 1980's, the farm population experienced average annual losses of 2.9 percent during the 1970's and 4.6 percent during the 1960's.

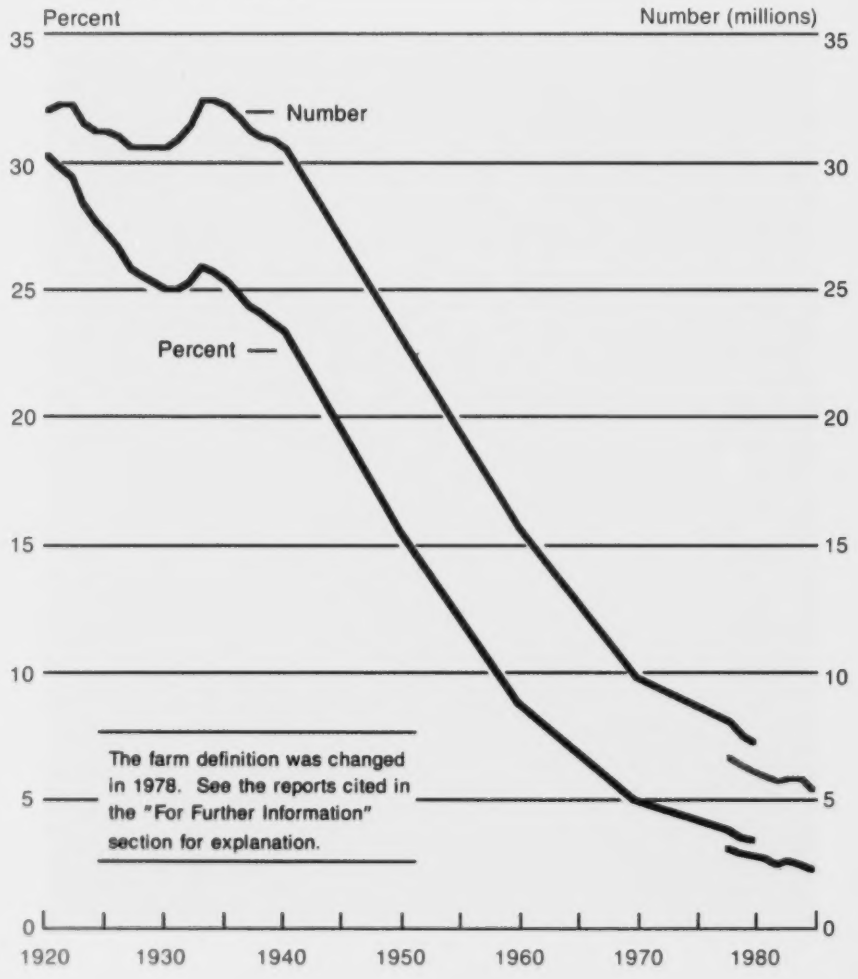
About six times as many people lived on farms in 1920 as in 1985.

In 1920, when most of today's elderly were children, nearly 1 of 3 persons (30 percent) in the United States lived on a farm. By 1985, this proportion had dropped to 1 of 45 persons (2.2 percent). Nearly one-half of the Nation's Black population lived on farms in 1920 (48.7 percent). By 1985, this figure had dropped to about one-half of 1 percent. For the White population, the comparable proportions were about 27.5 percent and 2.6 percent in 1920 and 1985, respectively.

The Midwest continues to have the largest share of farm residents—49 percent in 1985. The South, which had the largest farm population until 1965, currently ranks second with 32 percent. Relatively small percentages of the farm population are in the West (14 percent) and Northeast (6 percent).

When data on persons living on farms were first collected in the 1920 census, the farm population had a younger age structure than the nonfarm population. The median age was 20.7 years for farm residents and 26.9 for nonfarm residents in 1920. By 1985, however, the median age of farm residents was 36.5 years, significantly higher than the median age for the nonfarm population (31.4 years). There was a lower proportion of farm than nonfarm residents who were 20 to 39 years old in 1985 and a higher proportion in the 40-59 and 60-74 age groups. Similar proportions of farm and nonfarm

Figure 12.
Number of Farm Residents and Their Percentage of the Total Resident Population
(See appendix C for source)



[1]The "farm population" as used here reflects a type of rural living which is not synonymous with the typical conception of farmers and their families. Farm residents in the CPS need not be economically dependent upon farming, for example, as illustrated by the fact that only half of employed farm residents reported agriculture as their main industry in 1985.

residents were under 20 years old or 75 years and over.

A higher proportion of farm than nonfarm residents were married and living with their spouses in 1984 (67 percent) as compared with 56 percent for nonfarm residents.[2] As a consequence, farm residents were more likely to be living in family households (95 percent versus 87 percent) and were more often in husband-wife families. Relatively fewer farm than nonfarm residents were divorced (2 percent versus 7 percent) while similar proportions of both groups were single (never married) or widowed.

Farm households averaged 3.06 persons in March 1984, higher than that for nonfarm households (2.70). This is partly due to a lower proportion of nonfamily households (which are usually smaller) among farm residents. The average size of family was about the same in the two groups (3.38 members per farm family and 3.24 members per nonfarm family).

Many farm residents hold nonfarm jobs.

Only about half of employed farm residents worked solely or primarily in agriculture in 1985. Employed farm men were more likely to work in agriculture than farm women (61 percent versus 29 percent). Manufacturing and service industries were two of the leading nonagricultural industries for farm men; farm women were most often employed in the service industries.

As measured in the March Current Population Survey, money income has historically been lower for farm than nonfarm households and families. In 1983 the median family income was $18,925 for farm families and $24,751 for nonfarm families. Although total median family income in 1983 rose faster than the rate of inflation for the first time in 4 years, there was no significant increase in real income for farm families during this period.

In 1983, one-fifth of farm families (21 percent) had incomes lower than the poverty level, compared with 12 percent for nonfarm families. The 1.3 million farm residents below the poverty level in that year represented 24 percent of the farm population. About 15 percent of the nonfarm population had money income below the poverty level in 1983.

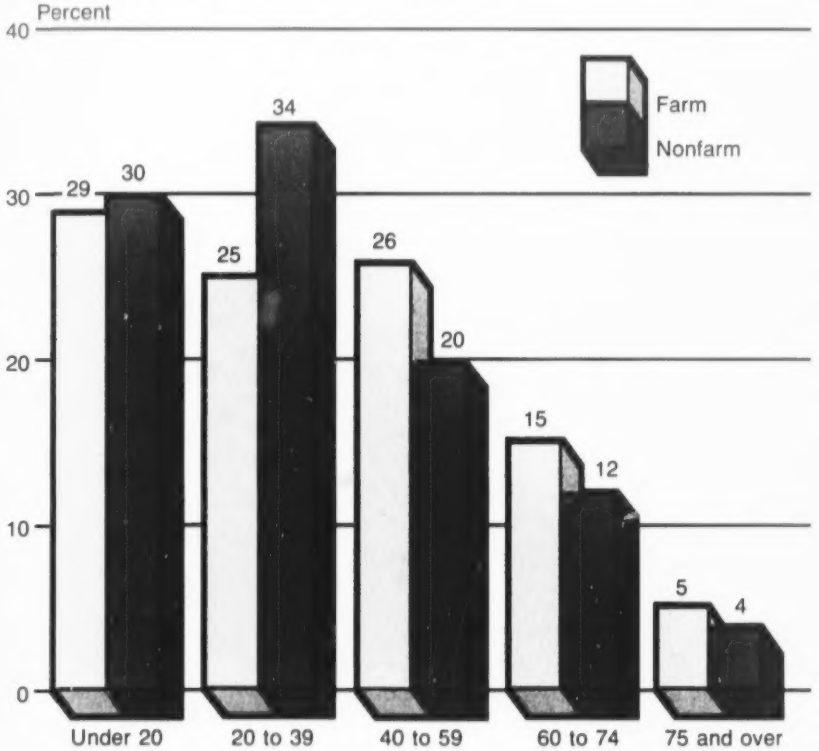
[2]Farm data on marital status, household and family composition, and income and poverty are most recently available for 1984. The comparable data for 1985 were not published because of the redesign of the Current Population Survey. For more detailed discussion, see the 1985 report cited in the "For Further Information" section. For definition of household types, see "Households and Families" section of this report.

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-27, No. 59, ***Farm Population of the United States: 1985;***
and
Current Population Reports, Series P-27, No. 58, ***Farm Population of the United States: 1984.***

Contact: Diana DeAre
Population Distribution Branch
(301) 763-7955
or
Judith Z. Kalbacher
Economic Research Service
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
(202) 786-1534

Figure 13
Age Distribution, by Farm-Nonfarm Residence: 1985
(See appendix C for source)



Migration

Persons 1 year and over who moved between March 1983 and 1984:
39.4 million or 17.3% of all persons

Percent of movers who moved—
Within same county: **60.1%**
Between States: **16.4%**

Movers from abroad as a percent of all movers: **2.7%**

Volume and rate of movement increase in 1983-84 period.

Between March 1983 and March 1984, 38.3 million persons (1 year old and over) changed residences within the United States, and an additional 1.1 million moved to the United States from abroad.[1] These 39.4 million movers accounted for 17.3 percent of the population in 1984, and represented an increase of about 2 million movers over the previous 1-year period (March 1982 to March 1983).

The rate of movement during the 1983-84 period (17.3 percent) is an apparent reversal of the decline in single-year geographical mobility rates during the 1970's and early 1980's. The percentage of the population that moved fell from 20.6 percent in 1960-61 to 18.7 percent in 1970-71 to 17.2 percent in 1980-81, and reached a low of 16.6 percent in 1982-83. According to CPS data, the 1983-84 rate of movement is only the third recorded increase in the Nation's geographical mobility rate from one year to the next. The only other statistically significant rate increases occurred between the 1949-50 and 1950-51 periods (from 19.1 to 21.2 percent) and the 1953-54 and 1954-55 periods (from 19.3 to 20.4 percent).

Most moves are of short distance.

As in past years, most moves during the 1983-84 period were of short distance: about 60 percent of movers (23.7 million persons) relocated within the same county. Nonlocal movers included 8.2 million persons who changed county in the same State (21 percent of all movers), 6.4 million interstate movers (16 percent of all movers), and 1.1 million persons who moved to the United States from abroad. The number of local movers remained essentially unchanged between the 1983 and 1984 surveys, while nonlocal movement of all types increased by 1.2 million persons.

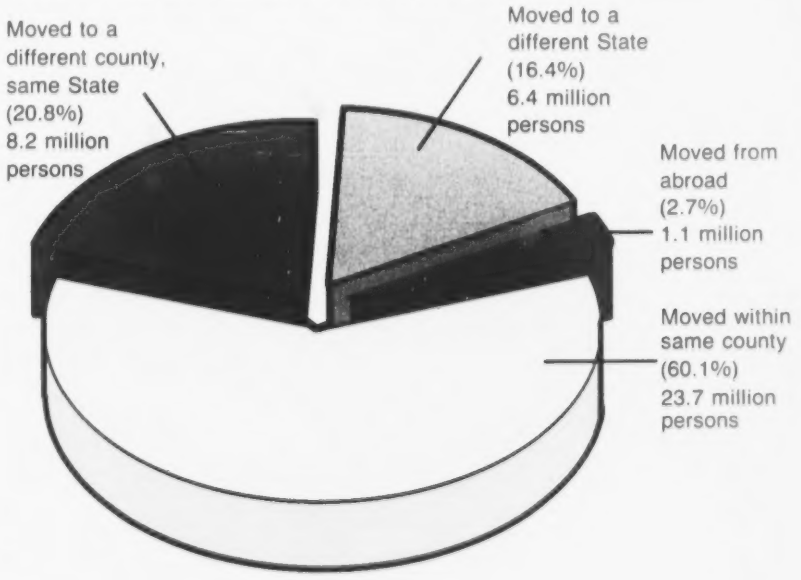
Young adults are the most mobile age group.

Geographical mobility peaks among young adults in their twenties (33 percent in the 1983-84 period) and declines with increasing age thereafter (about 5 percent of persons 65 and over in the 1983-84 period). Causes of higher rates of migration for young adults include college attendance and graduation, marriage, military service, initial full-time employment, and leaving their parents' homes to establish their own homes or to move in with friends.

A broad array of characteristics distinguish movers from nonmovers.

Overall rates of mobility were higher than the average during the 1983-84 period not only for young adults, but also for military personnel, the unemployed, and persons with higher levels of educational attainment, as well as persons residing in Western and Southern States. For example:

Figure 14.
Distribution of Movers, by Type of Move: March 1983-84
(Persons 1 year and over. See appendix C for source)



[1]Some of the international movers were "true" immigrants, while others returned from an overseas military or civilian work assignment, retired overseas but decided to return to the United States, or had been abroad on some other type of extended stay. The number of persons who left the United States during this period is not known.

- About 53 percent of military personnel lived in a different residence in 1984 than in 1983.[2]

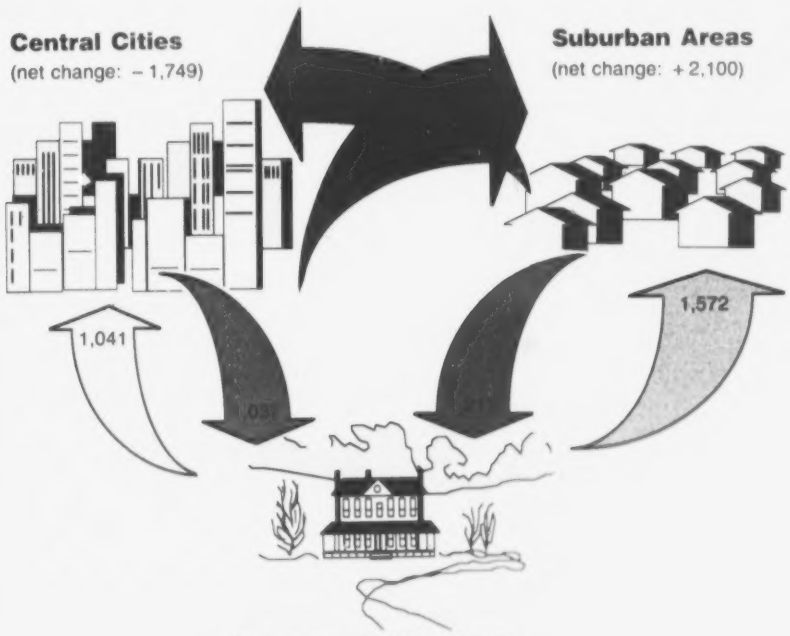
- Currently unemployed persons were more mobile than employed persons (26 percent versus 19 percent between 1983 and 1984). Both of these groups were more mobile than persons not in the labor force (12 percent moved), which includes retired persons, students, and other persons not working.

- About 19 percent of persons with 4 years of college moved during this period, but only 11 percent of persons whose formal schooling ended at the eighth grade (who are concentrated at older ages) and 17 percent of persons with at least some high school moved between 1983 and 1984.

- Overall mobility rates differed a great deal by region, ranging from 22 percent of persons living in the West in 1984 to 12 percent of persons in the Northeast. About 19 percent of persons living in Southern States moved in the 1983-84 period, as did 16 percent of Midwesterners.

[2]The actual rate of movement may be higher since military personnel residing in group quarters—barracks, bachelor officers quarters, etc.—are not interviewed in the Current Population Survey.

Figure 15.
Movers Between Cities, Suburbs, and Nonmetropolitan Areas, and Net Change Due To Migration: March 1983-84
(Metropolitan areas as defined in 1970. See appendix C for source)



Note: Numbers in thousands

Central cities continue to lose population to suburban areas.

Persons living in metropolitan areas (as defined in the 1970 census) were somewhat more likely to have moved in the 1983-84 period than residents of nonmetropolitan areas (18 percent vs. 16 percent, respectively), as were residents of central cities as compared with persons living in the suburban portion of metropolitan areas (20 percent vs. 16 percent, respectively). The overwhelming majority of moves (71 percent) within the United States were made within the same type of area: 9.1 million moves occurred within central cities of metropolitan areas, 8.7 million moves were within suburban areas, and 9.3 million moves were made from one nonmetropolitan residence to another. Suburbanization of persons within metropolitan areas continued with central cities losing a net 1.7 million residents to suburban areas during the 1983-84 period.

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 407, *Geographical Mobility: March 1983 to March 1984.*

Contact: Donald C. Dahmann
Journey to Work and Migration Statistics Branch
(301) 763-5158

Households and Families

Households in 1985:
86.8 million
Increase, 1980-85:
7.4%
Family households in 1985:
62.7 million
Increase,1980-85:
5.3%
Percent of all households, 1985:
72.3%
Percent with female householder (no husband present), 1985:
16.2%
Nonfamily households in 1985:
24.1 million
Increase, 1980-85:
13.5%
Percent with persons living alone in 1985:
85.5%

Number of households increased an average of 1.2 million in the 1980's.

The number of households increased by 1.4 million between March 1984 and March 1985. The average annual net increase in households between 1980 and 1985 was 1.2 million, down by 23 percent from the 1.6 million average annual increase during the 1970's.

The decline in the rate of increase can be partly explained by changes in age structure. The population in the 20-34 age group, in which most persons form households for the first time, grew very rapidly during the 1970's as the baby boom generation reached adulthood. Now, with the entry into young adulthood of the smaller birth cohorts of the mid-1960's, the number of 20-to-34-year-olds is growing more slowly than it was in the 1970's. Also, more adult sons and daughters appear to be either continuing to live at home or moving back in with their parents.

The average number of persons per household reached a record low of 2.69 in 1985, compared with 2.76 in 1980 and 3.14 in 1970. This change reflects a decrease in the average number of persons under 18 years old in households and families and a substantial jump in the proportion of households containing only one person.

Only 28 percent of households contain a husband, wife, and children under 18 years.

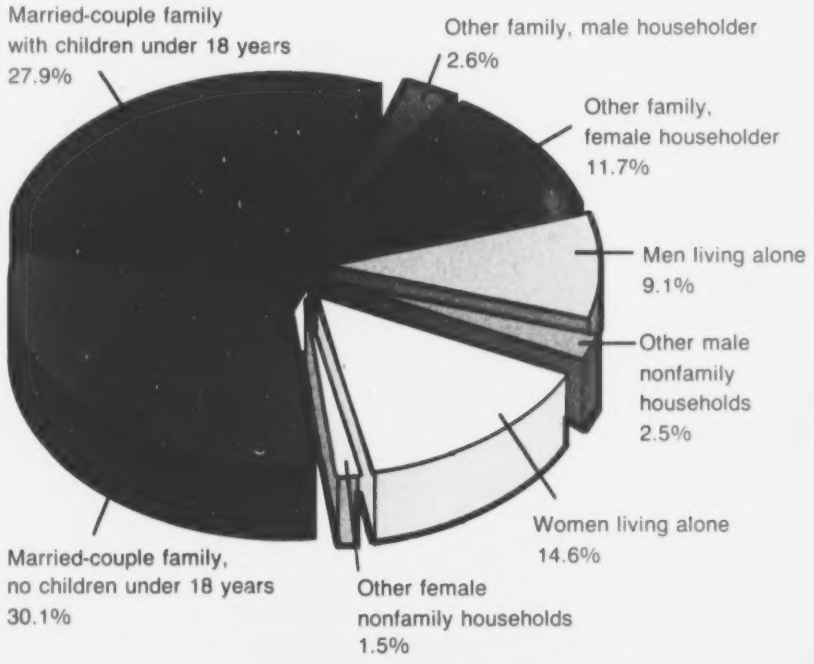
There were 86.8 million households in 1985; 62.7 million contained families (72 percent of the total), and the remaining 24.1 million were nonfamily households.[1] Married-couple families represented 58 percent of all households in 1985, down from 71 percent in 1970. Of these married-couple families, only 48 percent had children under 18 years old living at home. This means that only 28 percent of all households in 1985 contained married couples with children, compared with 40 percent in 1970. Furthermore, a growing proportion of these families consist of stepfamilies.[2] While married-couple families have accounted for 21 percent of the households added since 1980, other types of families accounted for a greater proportion of the increase—32 percent (up from the 21 percent share of the increase in households during the decade of the 1970's). The vast majority of these 12.4 million families were maintained by a woman with no husband present (10.1 million or 82 percent), while the remaining 2.2 million were maintained by a man with no wife present.

[1]In Census reports, *family* is a household maintained by a man or woman living with at least one relative; *a nonfamily household* is a household maintained by a person living alone or with one or more persons to whom he or she is not related.

[2]See Jeanne E. Moorman and Donald J. Hernandez, "Families with Biological, Step and Adopted Children: Empirical Estimates and Comparisons," paper presented at the 1985 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America.

Nonfamily households accounted for 48 percent of the increase in households between 1980 and 1985. Most of the 24.1 million nonfamily households in 1985 (85.5 percent) consisted of persons living alone. Men who live alone tend to be younger than women living alone; in 1985, their median age was 41.4 years, compared with 65.5 years for women. About half (54 percent) of all women living alone were widowed, and 1 in 4 was 75 years

Figure 16.
Distribution of Households, by Type: March 1985
(See appendix C for source)



old or older. In 1985, about 41 percent of all elderly women lived alone, compared with 15 percent of elderly men.

Many of the nonfamily households that did not consist of persons living alone (45.2 percent) were "unmarried-couple households," defined for census purposes as households composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex who are sharing living quarters.[3] The number of such households was 2 million in in both 1984 and 1985, up from 1.6 million in 1980. These households continue to account for only 4 of every 100 couples (married and unmarried) in the Nation. In 82 percent of these households in 1985, the householder was under 45 years of age, compared with 50 percent for married-couple households; 21 percent were under age 25 in unmarried couple-households, compared with 4 percent for married couples.

The number of young adults (under 25 years) living alone has decreased by 402,000 since 1980 in contrast to a 1.2-million increase during the 1970's. This change in part reflects a greater tendency for young adults to live with their parents rather than incur the expense of setting up households of their own. For example, the proportion of 18-to-24-year-old men living with one or both of their parents was 54 percent in 1970 and 1980, but increased to 60 percent in 1985.

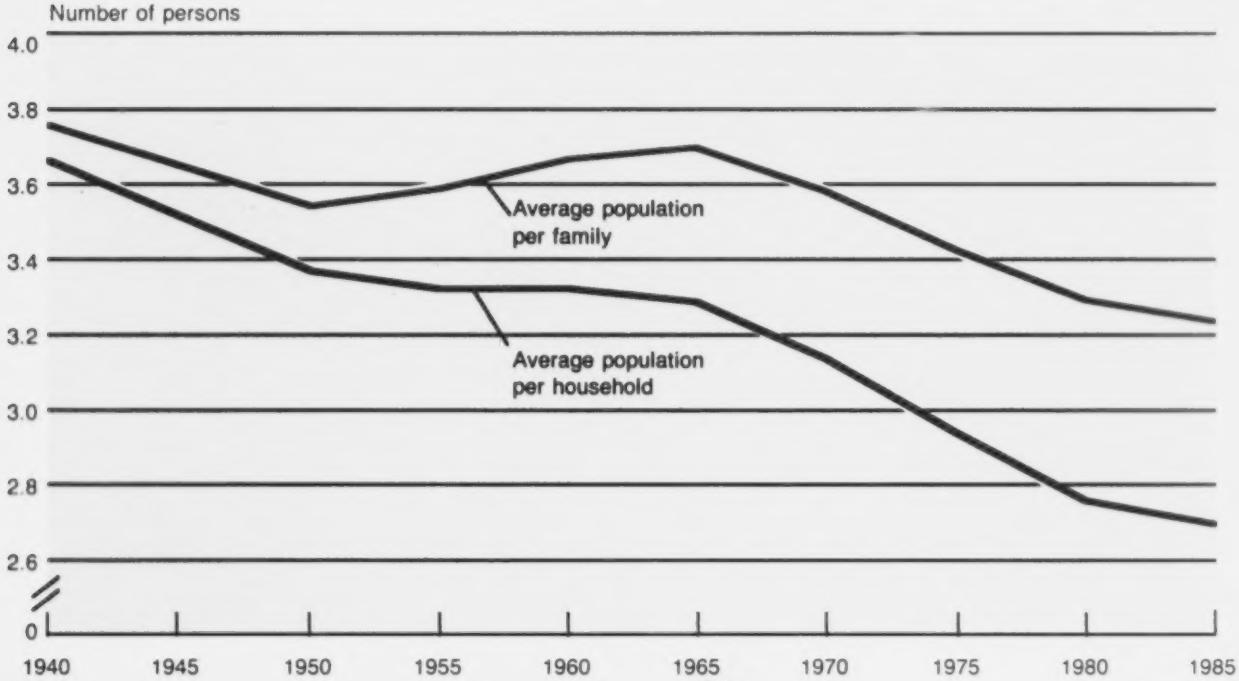
[3]Although intimacy of association between these persons is implied, it is not necessarily the case. For example, an unmarried-couple household may consist of an elderly widow renting a room to a male college student. Not all unmarried couple households are "nonfamily households." For example, a household composed of a female householder, her child, and an unrelated man, would be classified as both a family (two-person) and an unmarried couple.

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 402, *Households, Families, Marital Status, and Living Arrangements: March 1985 (Advance Report)*; and Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 411, *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1985*.

Contact: Steve Rawlings
Marriage and Family Statistics Branch
(301) 763-7950

Figure 17.
Average Population per Household and Family
(See appendix C for source)



Marital Status and Living Arrangements

Percent single (never married) for 25-to-29-year-old—
Men in 1985: **38.7%**
Men in 1970: **19.1%**
Women in 1985: **26.4%**
Women in 1970: **10.5%**
Median age at first marriage, 1985:
Men: **25.5 years**
Women: **23.3 years**
Divorce rate, 1985: **5.0**

Young people are postponing marriage.

One of the recent trends in household formation and family composition has been the increase in the age at which men and women first marry. The median age at first marriage rose slowly during the 1960's, but has increased dramatically since 1970. In 1985, the median stood at 25.5 years for men and 23.3 years for women, the highest ever recorded for women in the United States.

This postponement of marriage can also be seen by the increase in the percentage of young adults who have never married. For example, among 25-29-year-olds, the proportion of men who had not married rose from 19.1 percent in 1970 to 38.7 percent in 1985; for women, the comparable change was from 10.5 percent to 26.4 percent.

Despite this recent tendency to postpone marriage, the vast majority of today's young adults can be expected to marry eventually, although the percentage who will do so will probably be somewhat lower than that for previous generations. The 1985 CPS data indicate that 95 percent of women and 94 percent of men in the 45-54 age group have been married at some time in their lives. (In older age groups, very few people marry for the first time.)

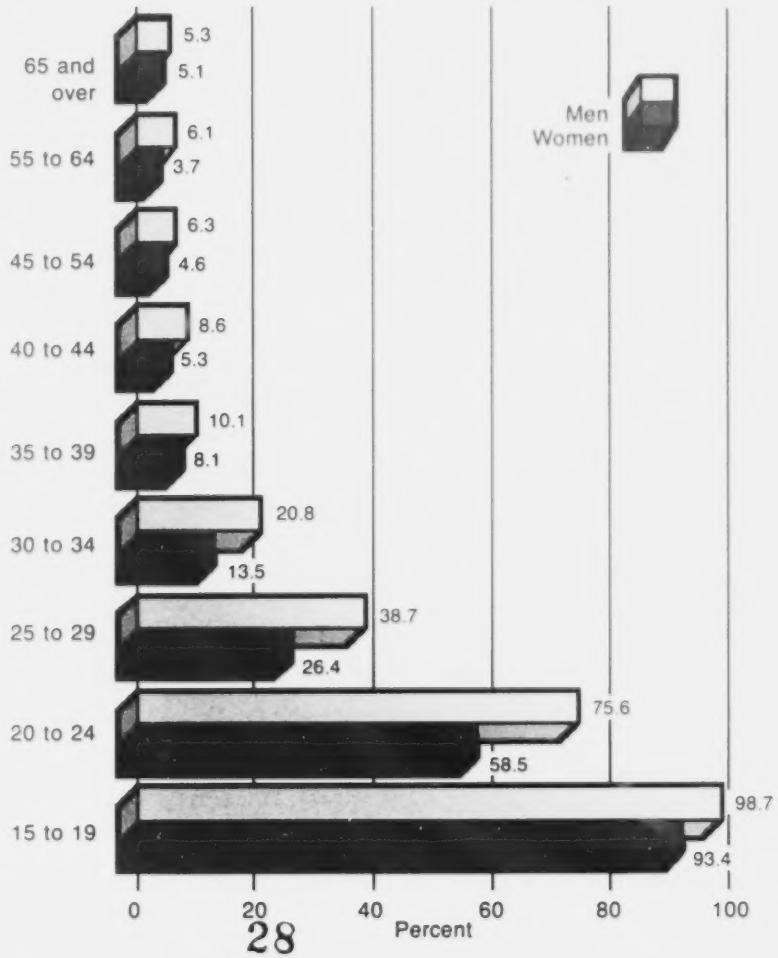
Divorce ratio continues its upward spiral as divorce rate levels off.

The record prevalence of divorce experienced by the Nation in the 1970's (as measured by the divorce ratio) has continued into the 1980's. The divorce ratio (the number of currently divorced persons per 1,000 currently married persons living with their spouses) increased from 47 in 1970 to 100 in 1980 to 128 in 1985. The level of the divorce ratio is affected by the incidence of first marriage and remarriage of previously divorced persons, as well as the incidence of divorce.

Between 1962 and 1981, the annual number of divorces tripled, reaching a historic high of 1,213,000 in 1981, before dropping for the first time in 20 years in 1982. Between 1981 and 1984 the number of divorces and the divorce rate (divorces per 1,000 total population) declined for three consecutive years. In 1985, the number of couples divorcing increased by 32,000 over the 1984 figure, to reach 1,187,000.[1] The divorce rate per 1,000 population was 5.0 in 1985, down from the high of 5.3 in 1979 and 1981. The divorce rate per 1,000 married women was 21.5 in 1984 (the most recent year available), meaning that about 2 percent of married women divorce annually.

[1]See National Center for Health Statistics Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Volume 34, No. 12, *Births, Marriages, Divorces and Deaths for 1985*.

Figure 18.
Percentage of Persons Who Were Never Married, by Age and Sex: 1985 (See appendix C for source)



One of four children lives with only one parent in 1985.

As a consequence of the rapid growth of single-parent families, 1 of 4 (23.4 percent) of the Nation's 62.5 million children under 18 years of age lived with only one of their parents in 1985; about 74 percent lived with both parents and 3 percent lived with neither parent.[2] The decline in births beginning in the 1960's and continuing into the mid-1970's resulted in a reduction in the population under 18 years. In 1985, there were 7 million fewer children under 18 years than in 1970. Yet during the same period, the number who lived with only one parent actually rose by 6 million, while the number living with both parents dropped by 13 million.

Of the 14.6 million children living with one parent in 1985, the largest proportion lived with a divorced parent (41 percent) followed by similar proportions living with a separated parent (23 percent) or a parent who had never been married (26 percent). The remaining children lived with a widowed parent (8 percent) or one whose spouse was absent for reasons other than marital discord (3 percent).

Over 8 million aged Americans lived alone in 1985.

In 1985, 53 percent of the Nation's 26.8 million persons 65 years and over (excluding those in institutions) were married and living with their spouses.[3] An additional 14 percent of the older population were living with other relatives. The remaining one-third of the elderly population, 8.8 million persons, did not live with persons related to them, and the vast majority of these persons (8.1 million or 92 percent) lived alone. Aged women represented one-half (51 percent) of all women who lived by themselves or about 1 in 3 of all persons living alone (32 percent).

[2]About 68 percent of children lived with both *biological* parents in 1981 based on the National Health Interview Survey, 7 percent with their biological mother and stepfather, and 2 percent with their biological father and stepmother. See Suzanne M. Bianchi and Judith A. Seltzer, "Children's Contact with Absent Parents," paper prepared for the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, April 1986.

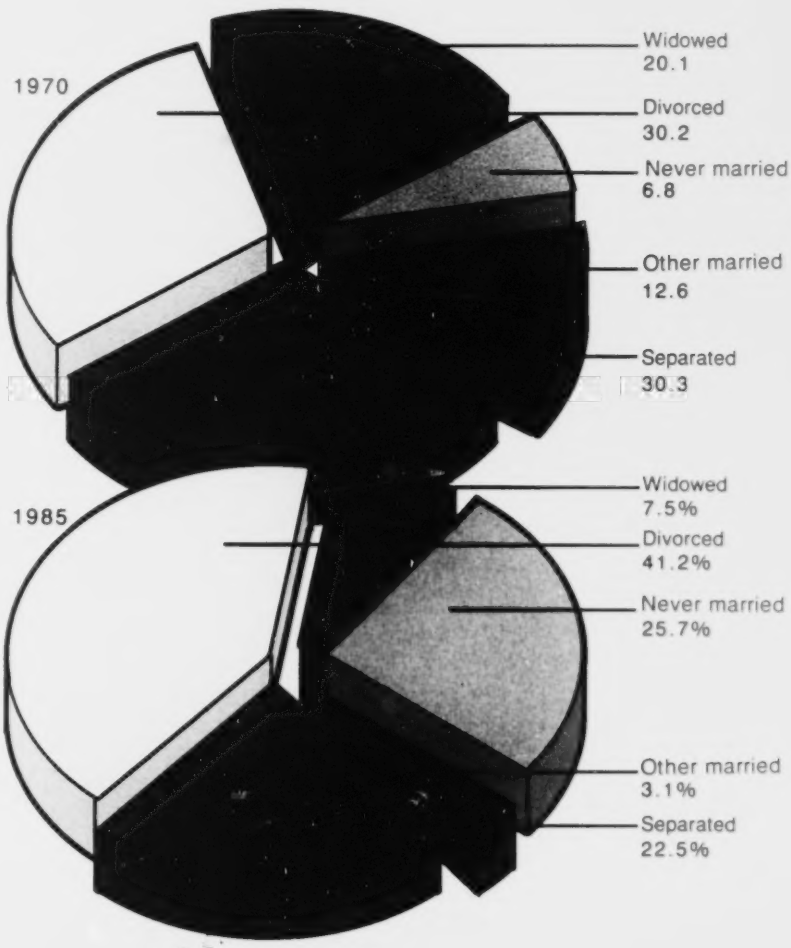
[3]Data from the Current Population Survey exclude persons in institutions such as nursing homes. About 5.3 percent of the elderly (1.3 million persons) were in institutions according to the 1980 census, 92 percent of whom were in homes for the aged.

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 402, *Households, Families, Marital Status, and Living Arrangements: March 1985 (Advance Report)*; and Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 410, *Marital Status and Living Arrangments: March 1985.*

Contact: Arlene Saluter
Marriage and Family Statistics Branch
(301) 763-7950

Figure 19.
Children Living With One Parent, by Marital Status of Parent (See appendix C for source)



Voting

Voting-age population who reported voting in—
1984: **59.9%**
Male: **59.0%**
Female **60.8%**
1980: **59.2%**
1964: **69.3%**
Persons 18 to 24 who reported voting in 1984:
40.8%
Persons 65 and over who reported voting in 1984:
67.7%

Rise in voting rate is due to increased participation of women.

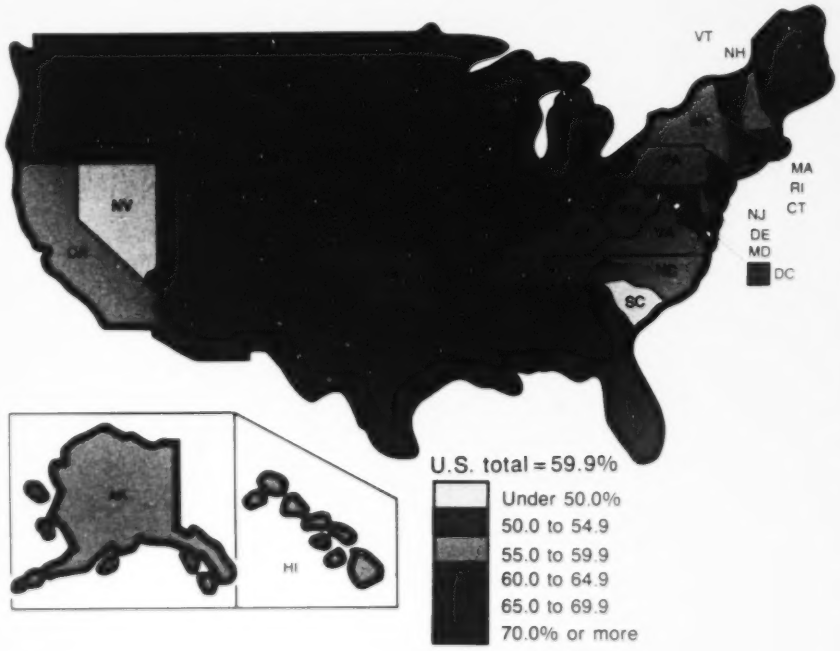
In response to increased interest in characteristics of voters because of the proposed Voting Rights Act, in 1964 the Census Bureau began collecting detailed demographic data about persons who reported registering and voting in national elections. Since that time, the proportion of the voting-age population that participated in Presidential elections declined from 69 percent in 1964 to a low of 59 percent in the elections of 1976 and 1980.[1] The 1984 election marked the first rise in voter participation in a Presidential election since 1964: the rate rose 1 percentage point to 60 percent. Results from the 1978 and 1982 Congressional elections and the 1984 Presidential election indicate a rise in voter turnout. Assuming no drop in the rates for individual age groups, overall voter participation rates will continue to rise through the rest of this century, as the larger baby boom cohorts move into older age groups which traditionally have had higher voter turnout.

The increase in 1984 was largely due to the rise in voter participation for women. That election is the first in which the voter participation rate for women (61 percent) exceeded that for men (59 percent), a rate that has not changed significantly in the last three Presidential elections. In 1984, the voting rate for young women 18 to 44 years old (56 percent) was 4 percentage points above that for men of comparable age, while the rate for women over age 44 (68 percent) was 3 percentage points below that for men of similar age. The voting rates for these older women, nevertheless, began to rise earlier and rose more sharply than those for younger women, thus contributing to the overall rate increase for women.

Voting rate remains lowest for young voters.

As in each of the elections for which data are available, the voter participation rate for persons 18 to 24 years old has remained low as compared with that for voters 25 to 44 or over 44 years of age (in 1984, about 41, 58, and 69 percent, respectively). Only 25 percent of 18-to-24-year-olds voted in the Congressional election of 1982, compared with a 49 percent rate for all persons of voting age. However, voter turnout among 18-to-24-year-olds who were attending college in 1984 was much higher than among those not enrolled: 54 percent vs. 36, respectively.

Figure 20.
Percent Reported Voting in November 1984, by State
(Persons 18 years and over. See appendix C for source)



[1]The number of persons who reported that they voted in response to CPS questions differs from official counts for several reasons, including a tendency for persons to overreport that they had voted in the survey, an understatement of total votes cast in official counts, coverage differences and response problems. For a more detailed explanation of differences, see the report listed in the "For Further Information" section. The voting-age population, which has included persons 18 years and over nationally since 1972, was 21 years and over prior to that date in all States except Georgia and Kentucky (18 years old and over voting age), Alaska (19 years old and over), and Hawaii (20 years old and over).

Black voter participation up since 1984; White participation unchanged.

Black voter participation reached 56 percent in 1984, an increase of 5 percentage points over the 1980 figure. The 1984 figure was the highest rate for Blacks since the 58 percent recorded in 1968. The participation rate for Whites (61 percent in 1984) did not change significantly over the 1980 or 1976 rates. The participation rate for Hispanics was 33 percent in 1984.[2]

Although the overall rate of voting for Blacks remained below that of Whites, the 11-point gain in the voting rate for young Blacks (18 to 24 years) between 1980 and 1984 resulted in a participation rate of 41 percent— not statistically different from the comparable figure for the White population of similar age.

There has been a narrowing of the gap in voter turnout between Blacks and Whites at older ages as well. In 1964, the percentage of White persons 45 years old and over who voted was 15 points higher than that for Blacks (74 versus 59 percent); by 1984, this difference had been reduced to 5 points (70 percent for Whites and 65 percent for Blacks).

Persons with more education, income vote at higher rates.

As has been the case in prior elections, persons who completed 4 or more years of college reported the highest proportion voting in 1984 among all education groups. About 79 percent of college graduates voted in 1984, compared with 68 percent of persons with 1 to 3 years of college completed, 59 percent of high school graduates with no college, and 44 percent of persons who did not complete high school. As a consequence, college graduates made up 17 percent of the voting-age population in 1984, but cast 22 percent of all votes.

Similarly, persons in families with relatively high incomes continued to vote at higher rates than those with lower incomes: 76 percent of persons in families with income over $50,000 reported voting in 1984, compared with 61 percent of those with income between $20,000 and $24,999 and 43 percent of those with income below $10,000.

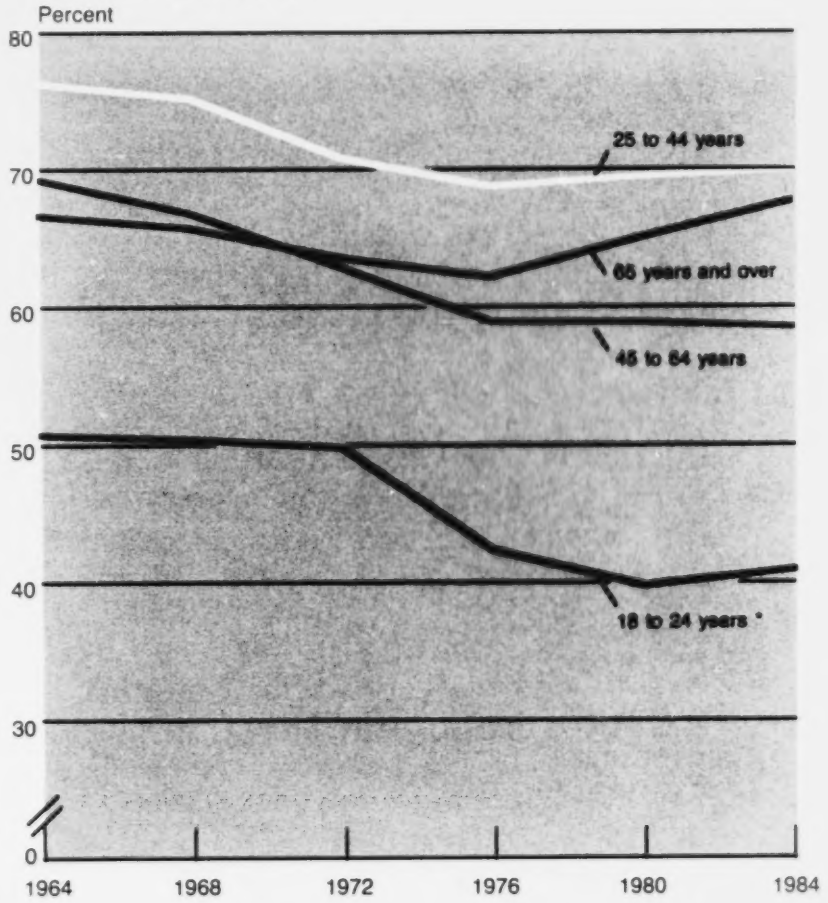
[2]The low voting participation rate for Hispanics is, to some extent, attributable to the inclusion of noncitizens, who are ineligible to vote and represented 32 percent of the Hispanic population of voting age in 1984. Excluding noncitizens, the voter participation rate for Hispanics was 48 percent in 1984.

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 405, *Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1984*

Contact: Jerry T. Jennings
Population Division
(301) 763-4546

Figure 21.
Percent Reported Voting in Presidential Elections, by Age
(See appendix C for source)



* 21 to 24 years for most States prior to 1972; see footnote 1.

School Enrollment

Total school enrollment in 1985,
All ages: **59,675,000**
Preprimary: **6,306,000**
Elementary: **26,866,000**
High school: **13,979,000**
College: **12,524,000**
Students 35 and over: **1,661,000**

Elementary and secondary enrollment down since 1980, but expected to rise again by 1990.

Although elementary school enrollment has been declining for more than a decade after peaking in 1970, it will begin to rise again slowly in the latter half of this decade because of the increasing number of births after 1975. Since 1980, nursery school and kindergarten enrollment has increased by about 1 million to 6.3 million in 1985. The import of these births has not yet been fully felt by elementary schools, whose enrollment did not change between 1984 and 1985, but is down 1.4 million since 1980. In 1985, elementary enrollment was 21 percent below the 1970 peak.

There were 14 million high school students in 1985—11 percent fewer than the 15.7 million enrolled during the peak years of 1975 to 1977. The larger birth cohorts which have begun to enter elementary school will not reach high-school age until 1991. The downward trend in high school enrollment may not be reversed until a few years later, depending on such factors as changes in dropout rates.

College enrollment has leveled off ...

The number of college students has not increased significantly since 1981, although the 12.5-million figure in 1985 was about 836,000 students more than in 1980. Women represented 53 percent of all college students in 1985, and constituted 66 percent of students 35 years old and over. The numbers of men and women college students under age 35 were not statistically different from each other.

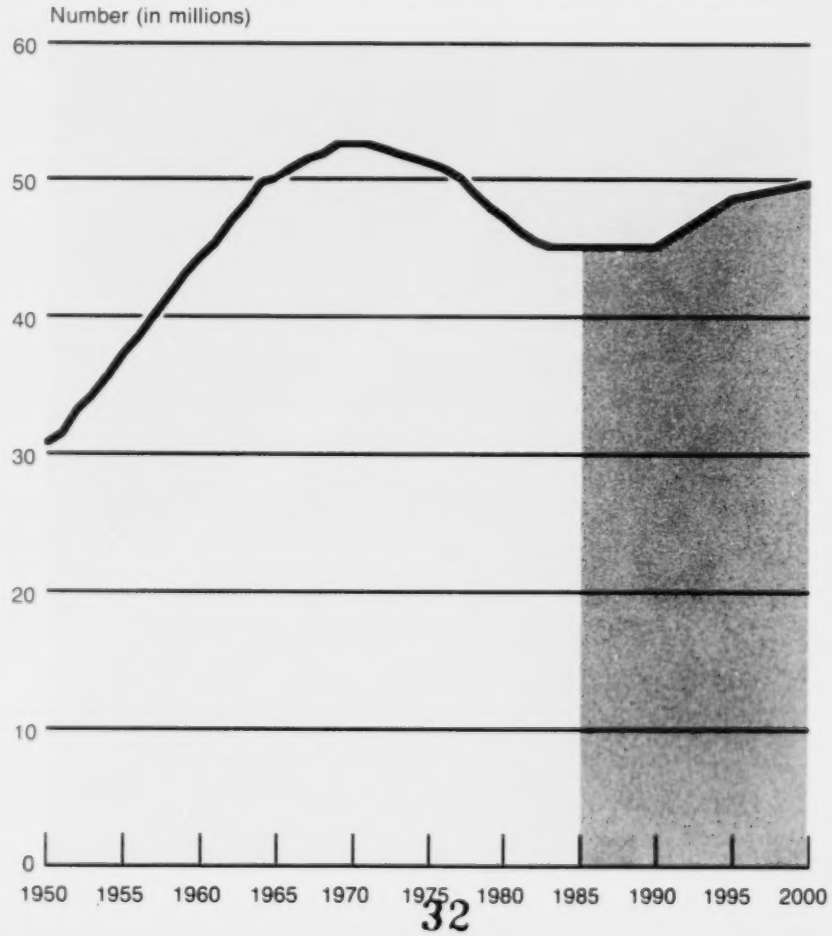
... and 2-year college enrollment declined.

From 1974 to 1982, 2-year college enrollment for 14-to-34-year-olds grew by 45 percent, compared with a 24-percent increase for all undergraduate enrollment. Between 1982 and 1985, however, 2-year college enrollment declined by 8 percent, while total undergraduate enrollment did not change.

Two-year colleges accounted for 30 percent of total undergraduate enrollment in 1985. These students were more likely than 4-year college students to be older and attend on a part-time basis: about 31 percent of 2-year college students were 25 to 34 years old, compared with 21 percent of all undergraduates, and 45 percent of students in 2-year colleges in 1985 attended part-time, compared with 25 percent of all undergraduates.

Graduate school enrollment was 1.7 million in 1985, changing little since

Figure 22.
Estimates and Projections of the School-Age Population
(Children 5 to 17 years. Middle series projection. See appendix C for source)



1975 when it was 1.6 million. There is some evidence that the proportion graduate students who are women increased from 40 to 45 percent of all graduate students between 1975 and 1985.

Some earlier gains in college enrollment rates of Blacks have been lost.

Between 1967 and 1976, college enrollment for young (18 to 24 years) Whites and Blacks increased dramatically: enrollment doubled for Blacks, while enrollment for Whites rose by one-third. Since 1976, however, neither group has experienced a significant increase in enrollment. This pattern reflects changes in both the number of high school graduates and the proportion going on to college.

The size of the traditional college-age population (18 to 24 years old) increased during the 1967-76 period from 20 million to about 27 million, as the large cohorts of the baby boom replaced smaller cohorts. At the same time, the high school completion rates increased for these persons, particularly for Blacks.[1] Both of these factors increased the pool of persons eligible for college.

Since 1976, however, the size of the college-age population has leveled off and actually began to decline during the 1980's for all races. But, even though the proportion of Blacks 18 to 24 years old who were high school graduates continued to grow, the proportion who were enrolled in college declined from a high of 33 percent in 1976 to 26 percent in 1985. (In 1967, this figure was 23 percent.) The proportion of White high school graduates enrolled in college did not change significantly during the entire period (about 1 in 3).

[1]The percentage of persons 18 to 24 years of age who completed high school increased from 75.5 to 80.5 percent for all persons and from 55.9 to 67.5 percent for Blacks between 1967 and 1976.

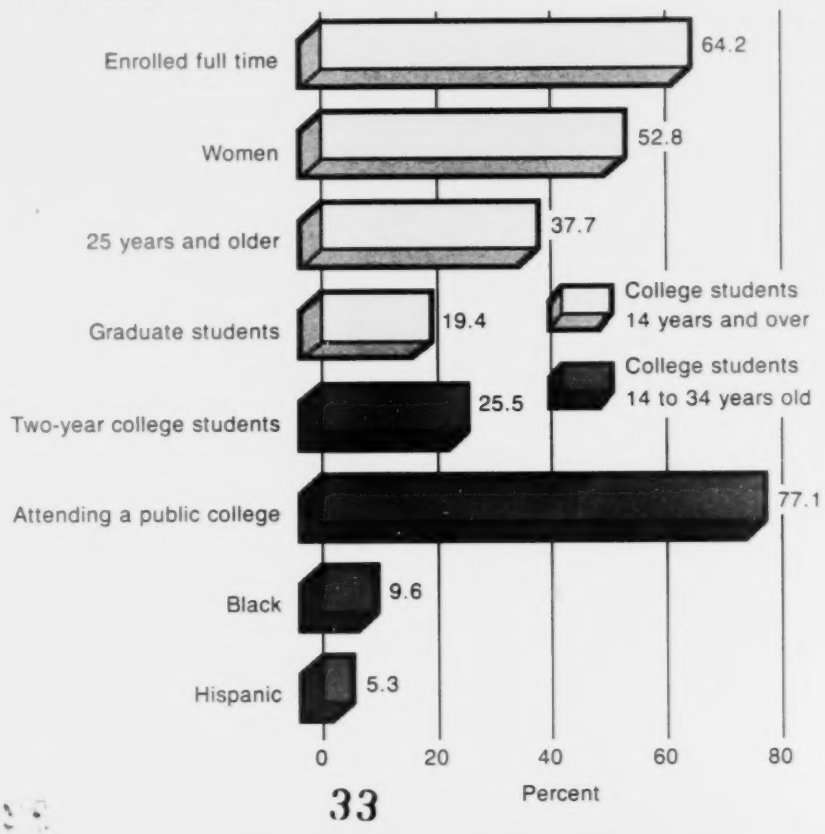
Another gauge of the college participation of Blacks is the proportion of high school graduates 14 to 24 years old with any college experience—that is, persons who are currently enrolled in college or have completed 1 year or more of college. Among Blacks, this proportion rose from 35 percent in 1967 to 50 percent in 1976; by 1985, it had dropped to 44 percent. For Whites, the proportion with some college experience varied from 51 percent to 55 percent between 1967 and 1985.

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 404, *School Enrollment—Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1984 (Advance Report)*
and
Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 409, *School Enrollment—Social and conomic Characteristics of Students: October 1985 (Advance Report)*

Contact: Rosalind R. Bruno
Education and Social Stratification Branch
Population Division
(301) 763-1154

Figure 23.
Percentage of College Students With Selected Characteristics: October 1985
(See appendix C for source)



Educational Attainment

Persons 25 and over completed—
High school in 1940: **25%**
in 1985: **74%**
College in 1940: **5%**
in 1985: **19%**
Wives with more education than their husbands, 1985: **25%**

The Nation's educational level continues to rise.

Fewer than 50 years ago, a high school diploma was nearly as rare a credential as a 4-year college degree is today—only about 25 percent of adults 25 and over had completed high school in 1940. By 1985, this figure had climbed to 74 percent, and was over 80 percent for persons 20 to 29 years old. The proportion of the population completing college has also increased considerably: only 5 percent of persons 25 and over had completed 4 or more years of college in 1940, compared with 19 percent in 1985. (As a group, men 35 to 39 years of age have the highest proportion of college graduates—33 percent.)

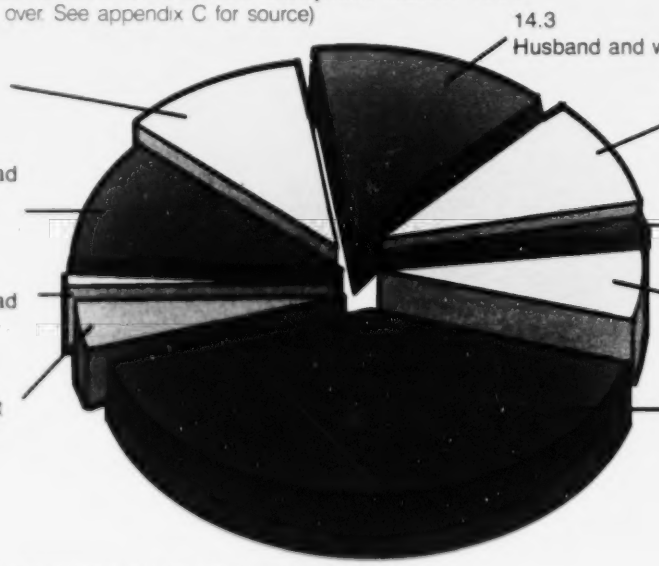
At mid-century, 7.3 percent of men and 5.2 percent of women had completed college. Since then, the proportion of persons 25 and over completing 4 years of college or more grew so that 23 percent of men and 16 percent of women were college graduates by 1985. These rates do not reflect the increased college attendance and graduation of women that has resulted in similar rates for 25-to-29-year-olds of both sexes in 1985: about 21 percent of women and 23 percent of men had completed 4 years of college.

Attainment levels have increased proportionately more for Blacks than for Whites.

Although differences persist, the attainment levels have increased more for Blacks than for Whites since 1940, narrowing the educational gap between the groups. Among 25-to-29-year-olds in 1940, only 11 percent of Black-and-other-races men had completed high school, compared with 39 percent for White men. By 1985, the comparable figures were 81 percent for Black men and 86 percent for White men. Similarly large gains were made by Black women in 1985, with 80 percent of 25-to-29-year-olds having graduated from high school, compared with 87 percent of White women. The 1940 proportions were 14 percent and 43 percent, respectively. While the proportion of Whites completing high school has not changed much in the last 10 years, the percentage of Blacks completing high school has continued to climb.

Although the proportion of Blacks who have completed college has increased considerably since 1940, it lags several decades behind that for Whites. In 1985, the proportion of Black men 25 to 29 completing 4 or more years of college was similar to the completion rate for White men in the 1950's (10 percent). The proportion of White men completing college in 1985 was 24 percent. For women 25 to 29 in 1985, the proportion completing college was about 22 percent for Whites and 13 percent for Blacks.

Figure 24.
Educational Combinations of Married Couples: March 1985
(Persons 15 years and over. See appendix C for source)



College grad: person(s) who completed 4 or more years of college.
HS: high school.

One in four wives has more schooling than her spouse.

There is a strong tendency in the United States to marry a person who has a similar educational background. In 44 percent of the 51.1 million married couples in 1985, the husband and wife had completed the same number of years of school, and this proportion was much higher for certain groups.[1] For instance, two-thirds of husbands who completed high school but no college were married to women with the identical educational level. Certain educational combinations were essentially nonexistent: few men or women who themselves had completed 4 or more years of college married someone who was a high school dropout, for example.

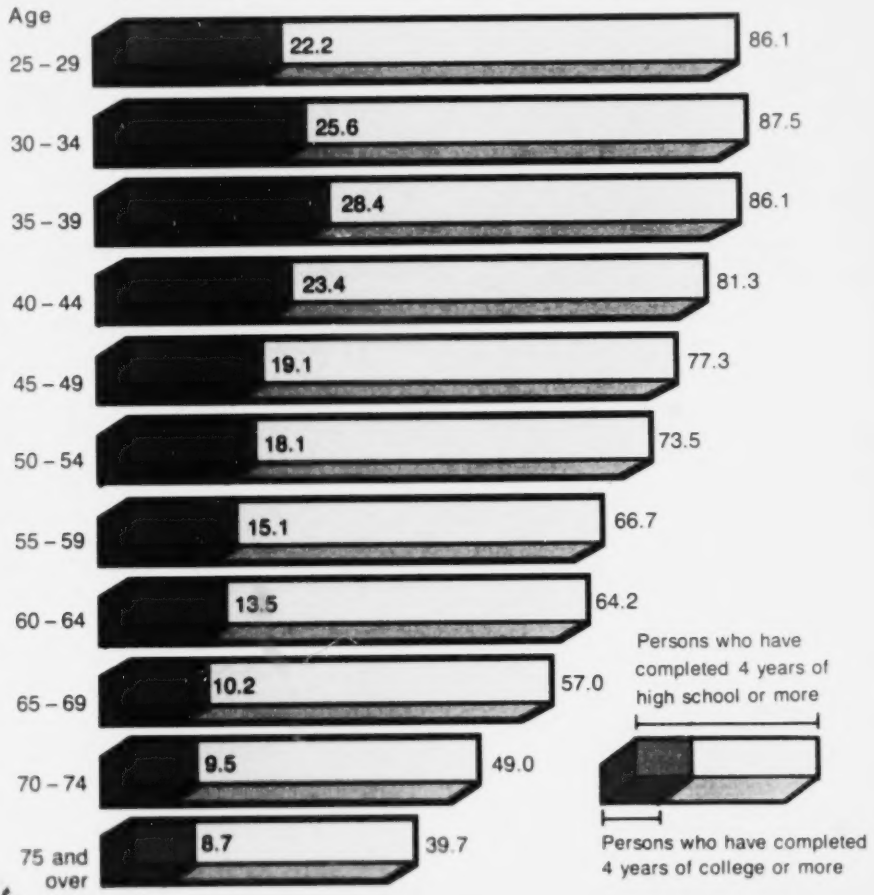
Women tended to marry someone with an equal or greater number of school years completed more frequently than did men. For example, while about 18 percent of men who were high school graduates with no college completed were married to women with more education, 28 percent of women high school graduates with no college were married to a man with more education. Similarly, about 67 percent of women with 4 years of college married someone with an equal or greater number of years of school completed, while only 41 percent of men with 4 years of college married someone with equal or greater educational attainment. Overall, about 25 percent of women had completed more schooling than their spouse, while 31 percent of the husbands in married-couple families had more education than their wives.

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 390, ***Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1981 and 1980,*** and unpublished tabulations from the March 1985 CPS and CDS-85-1, Special Demographic Analysis, ***Education in the United States: 1940-1983***

Contact: Rosalind R. Bruno
Education and Social Stratification Branch
Population Division
(301) 763-1154

Figure 25.
Educational Attainment, by Age: March 1985
(Persons 25 years and over. See appendix C for source)



[1]Based on the years of school distribution (containing four groups for each spouse) presented in table 5 of P-20, No. 390. (See "For Further Information.") The categories were (1) less than 4 years of high school, (2) 4 years of high school, (3) 1 to 3 years of college, and (4) 4 or more years of college. Spouses with different levels of schooling within category—for example, 1 year of college and 3 years of college completed—were treated as having equal amounts of education. It should be noted that educational attainment data in the CPS are reported in terms of years of school completed rather than degrees. For example, while 4 years of college completed is equivalent to a B.A. or B.S. degree in most instances, there are some cases where required courses were not completed, or the actual degree required more than 4 years of college.

The Labor Force

Annual averages for—
Civilian labor force, 1985:
115.5 million
Numerical increase, 1984-85:
1.9 million
Civilian unemployment rate:
7.2%
Labor force participation rate (1985):
Men: 76.3%
Women: 54.5%

Number of employed rose by nearly 2 million in 1985.

The civilian labor force averaged 115.5 million workers during 1985, an increase of about 1.9 million (1.7 percent) over 1984. This increase, while larger than those increases which occurred in the recession years between 1980 and 1983, was well below the 2.7-percent average annual gain during the 1970's.

Civilian employment rose by 2 million in 1985, to 108 million persons at year's end, for an annual average of 107.2 million. During the 3 years between the 4th quarter 1982 and the 4th quarter 1985, civilian employment rose by almost 9 million, or 8.9 percent. The increase for adult men was about 8 percent over that period, while employment rose even more rapidly for women (11 percent). In contrast to the pattern for men, employment among women had continued to rise throughout the early 1980's despite the occurrence of the 1980 and 1981-82 recessions. The number of employed men dropped by nearly one million between 1980 and 1982.[1]

As has been the case throughout the post-World War II period, the labor force participation rates for men and women in the 1980's moved in opposite directions. The long-term decline in labor force participation for men, reflecting in part a move towards earlier retirement, continued as their rate dropped from 77.4 in 1980 to 76.3 in 1985. Conversely, the rate for women continued to climb, from 51.5 in 1980 to a record 54.5 in 1985.

Number of unemployed down, but still at relatively high level.

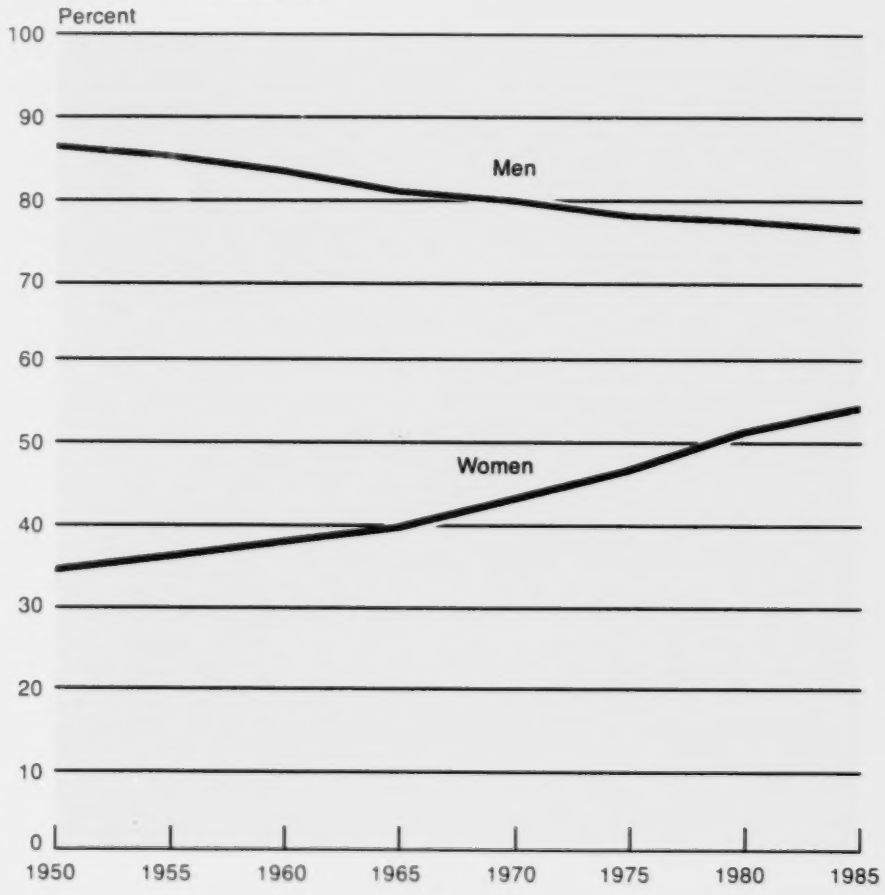
The number of unemployed persons averaged 8.3 million in 1985, down considerably from the record number of unemployed (10.7 million) in 1982-83, but still high by historical standards. In 1979, before the onset of the 1980 recession, the number of unemployed was 6.1 million. Similarly, the civilian unemployment rate averaged 7.2 percent in 1985 (7.0 for men and 7.4 percent for women), a sharp decline from the averages of 9.7 in 1982 and 9.6 in 1983.

The longstanding disparity in the jobless rate between Blacks and Whites has not changed appreciably during the 1980's. The unemployment rate for adults 20 and over was 13.1 for Blacks versus 5.5 percent for Whites. The unemployment rate for Hispanic adults averaged 9.4 percent in 1985.

About 5.6 million persons worked part-time but wanted full-time work.

Although the largest single category of persons who work part time choose to do so, there were about 5.6 million persons, on average in 1985, who

Figure 26.
Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates, by Sex
(See appendix C for source)

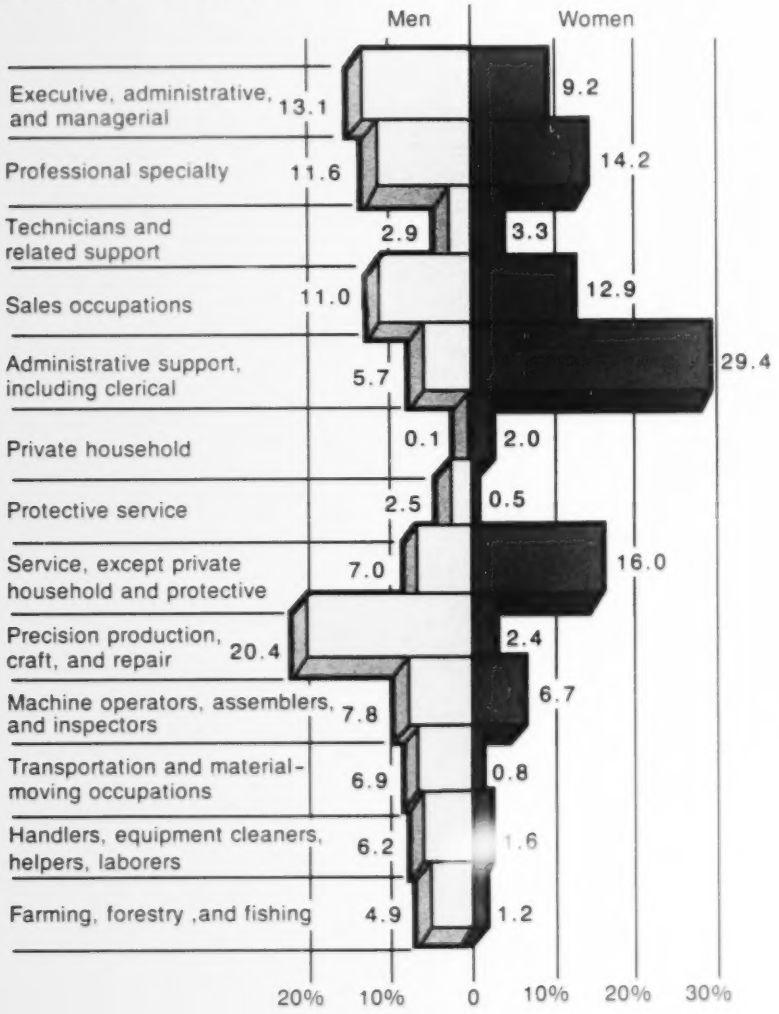


[1]The civilian labor force consists of all civilian persons classified as employed or unemployed; see the *Monthly Labor Review* issue cited in the "For Further Information" section for detailed definitions of these terms.

worked part-time but wanted full-time work. Although the number of part-time workers wanting full-time employment declined between 1984 and 1985, the number of such workers was still 2 million above the 1979 level. The two major components of these involuntary part-time workers are those working short weeks because of "slack work" (an employer initiated curtailment of hours) and those who reported they could only find part-time work. These groups numbered about 2.4 million and 2.8 million, respectively, in 1985.

The number of "discouraged" workers in 1985—persons who reported they wanted to work but were not looking for a job because they believed they could not find one—has remained unchanged since mid-1984. Of the 1.2 million discouraged workers in 1985 (annual average), most (68 percent) cited job market factors as their reason for not seeking work, rather than personal characteristics such as age or lack of education, experience, or training.

Figure 27.
Percent Distribution of Employed Men and Women, by Occupation: 1985
(See appendix C for source)



Employment growth was not shared equally by all occupation groups.

Overall, the number of employed persons grew by about 2 percent between 1984 and 1985. Growth was greatest for office workers, particularly those employed in executive, administrative, and managerial positions (a 6-percent increase). The service occupations and technical, sales, and administrative support positions grew at a slightly faster pace than total employment. There was a decrease for operators, fabricators, and laborers, as well as a sharp drop in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations. The number of persons employed in agriculture fell to about 3.1 million in the second half of 1985 after holding in the 3.3- to 3.4-million range over the previous decade. Employment fell by similar amounts (about 100,000 persons) for both hired farm workers and self-employed farmers during 1985.

For Further Information

See: *Employment and Earnings*, January 1986 and "Employment and Unemployment: Developments in 1985" by S.E. Shank and P.M. Getz; *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1986, Volume 109, No. 2., pp. 3-12.

Contact: John Bregger, Chief
Division of Employment & Unemployment Analysis
Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor
(202) 523-1944
or
Arvella Nelson
Thomas Palumbo
Labor Force Statistics Branch
(301) 763-2825

Money Income

Median family income increased for second year in a row.

Median family income was $26,430 in 1984, representing a 2.8-percent gain in "real" income over the 1983 figure, after adjusting for the 4.3-percent increase in the Consumer Price Index between 1983 and 1984.[1] This marks the second year in a row that the median family income has increased faster than consumer prices. However, the 1984 median was still $1,650 below the 1978 median, the last year prior to 1983 for which a significant real increase had been recorded.

The gain in family income was partly due to increased employment between 1983 and 1984. Monthly civilian employment increased throughout 1984, the proportion of families with a householder working year-round, full-time rose from 55 to 57 percent, and the proportion of families with two or more earners also increased slightly from 55 to 56 percent.

More families have two earners than only one.

About 56 percent of all families had more than one person with earned income in 1984. Two-earner families alone accounted for 42 percent of all families in 1984. These are not all families in which both the husband and wife had earnings; in some cases, the wife and a child or some other family member may be the family's earners, for example. There were more families with two earners in 1984 (26.2 million) than with one earner (17.9 million) or any other number. With each additional earner, family income tends to increase: those with one earner had a median income in 1984 of $20,295, two earners of $31,710, and three earners of $39,830.

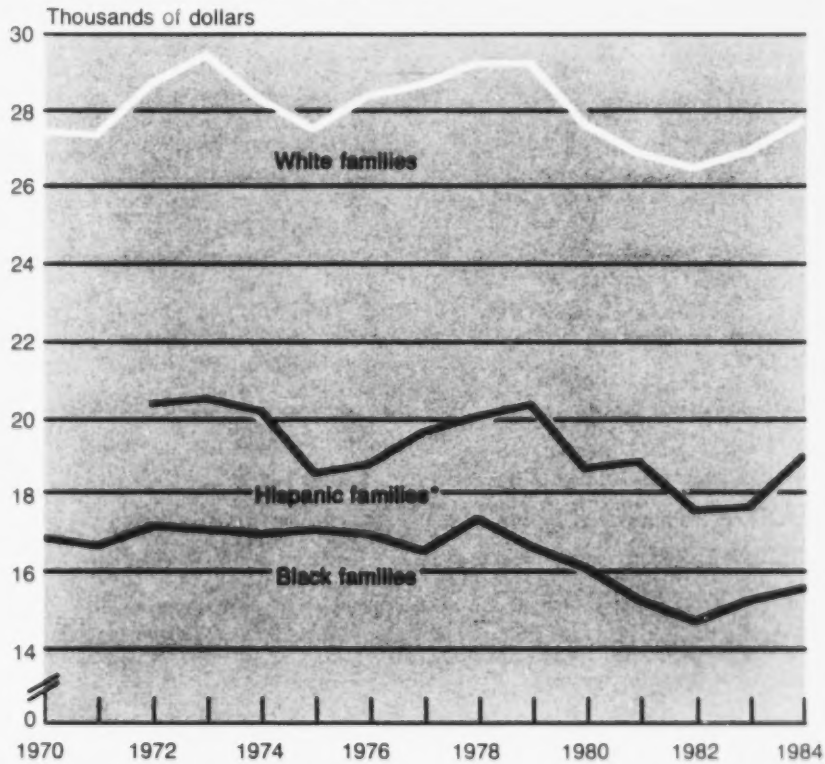
[1]Changes in "real" income refers to comparisons after adjusting for inflation based on the Consumer Price Index. The data in this section refer to money income only. Noncash benefits are excluded, as are capital gains (or losses), lump-sum payments and one-time payments, such as life insurance settlements.

1984 median income for—
All families: **$26,430**
Married-couple families: **$29,610**
Married-couple families, wives in paid labor force: **$34,670**
Families with a male householder, no wife present: **$23,330**
Families with a female householder, no husband present: **$12,800**
Women living alone: **$9,640**
Men living alone: **$15,200**

White and Hispanic family income increased in 1984; Black income was unchanged since 1983.

Both White and Hispanic families experienced increases between 1983 and 1984 in their real median income ($27,690 and $18,830, respectively, in 1984). The median income for Black families ($15,430) showed no statistically significant change from 1983. The ratio of Black to White median family income was .56, less than the 1970 figure of .61. Part of this continuing difference is due to differences in family composition, with Blacks having a much higher proportion of families maintained by women with no husband present (44 percent versus 13 percent in 1985), who, on average, have considerably lower incomes than other types of families. For example, the 1984 ratio of Black-to-White median family income for married-couple families was .78, rising to .88 percent for married-couple families in which the householder worked year-round, full-time and the wife was also in the paid labor force.

Figure 28.
Median Family Income, by Race
(1984 dollars. See appendix C for source)



*Hispanic not available for 1970 and 1971.

Only half of women due child support in 1983 received the full amount.

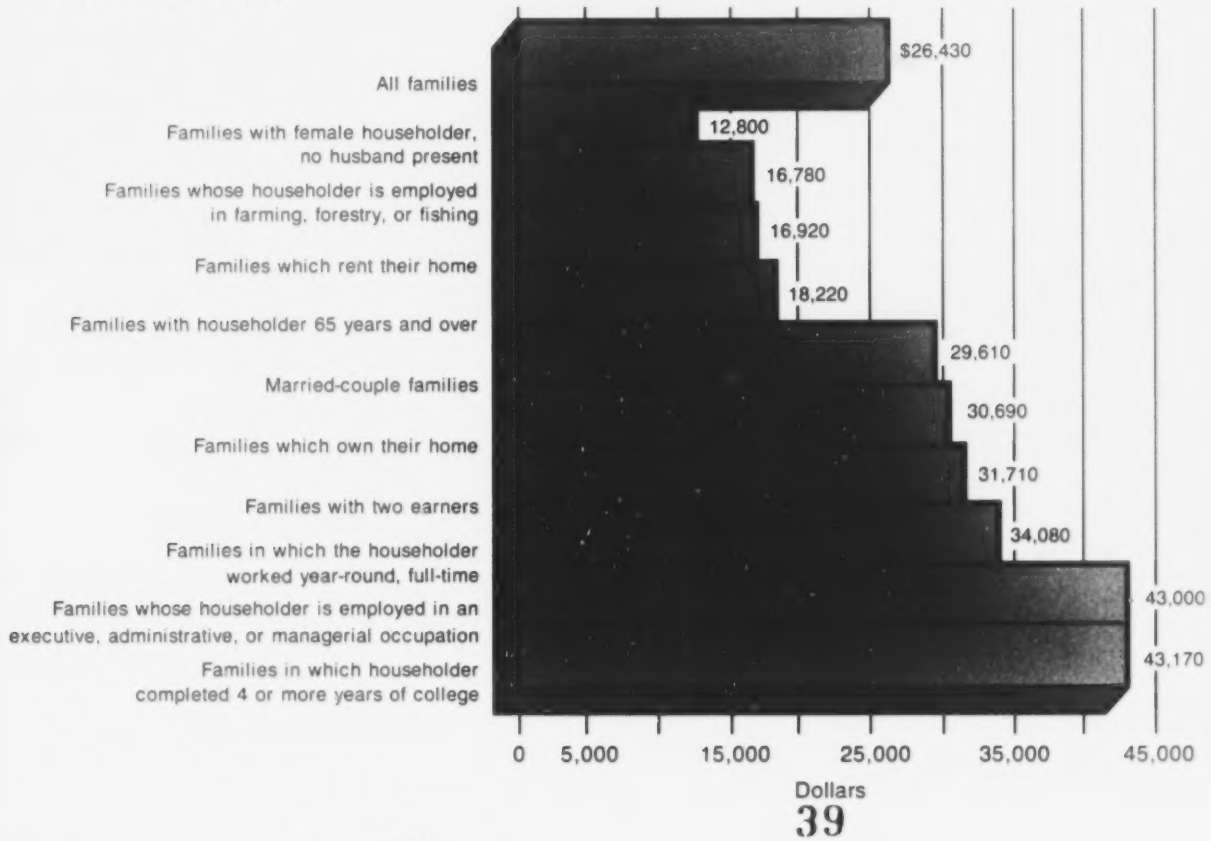
The Census Bureau began collecting data in 1979 on the receipt of child support payments by women following separation and divorce and for never-married mothers. Similar data were collected again in 1982 and 1984. As of spring 1984, about 5 million mothers living with children under 21 years of age had been awarded child support payments from absent fathers. Of those women due payments in 1983 (the payment questions related to the previous year), 51 percent reported receiving the full amount, 26 percent received a partial amount, and 24 percent reported that they received no payments. The proportion receiving full or partial payments has increased slightly since these data were first collected (76 percent in 1983, 72 percent in 1978 and 1981). The average amount of child support received in 1983 was $2,340, a figure which has actually declined in real terms since 1978. Child support was about 18 percent of the average total money income ($13,130) of women who reported receiving such income in 1983. For women with court-ordered payments, the mean amount received was $1,330, only about 58 percent of the mean payment due ($2,290). In contrast, women with voluntary written agreements received $2,590, on average, or 88 percent of the mean child support payments due ($2,960).

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 151, *Money Income of Households, Families and Persons in the United States: 1984;* and Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 141, *Child Support and Alimony: 1983*

Contact: Edward Welniak
Income Statistics Branch
(301) 763-5060
or
Ruth A. Sanders (Child Support and Alimony Data)
Income Statistics Branch
(301) 763-5060

Figure 29.
Median Income in 1984 of Selected Family Types
(See appendix C for source)



Sources of Income and Noncash Benefits

Relative importance of different income types varies by income level.

There are large variations among households in their receipt of specific types of income and the proportion of their total income derived from those sources. Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation illustrate the extent to which households receive selected noncash benefits (food stamps and Medicare) and other sources of money income (earnings, assets, and pensions). For example, earnings income was received by 73 percent of all households on a monthly basis during the second quarter of 1984. But, among low-income households (those receiving less than $600 a month), earnings income was received by only 21 percent of the households and accounted for about 20 percent of their household income. In contrast, 95 percent of high-income households (those with a monthly income of $5,000 or more) had earnings income that provided 80 percent of their total monthly income.

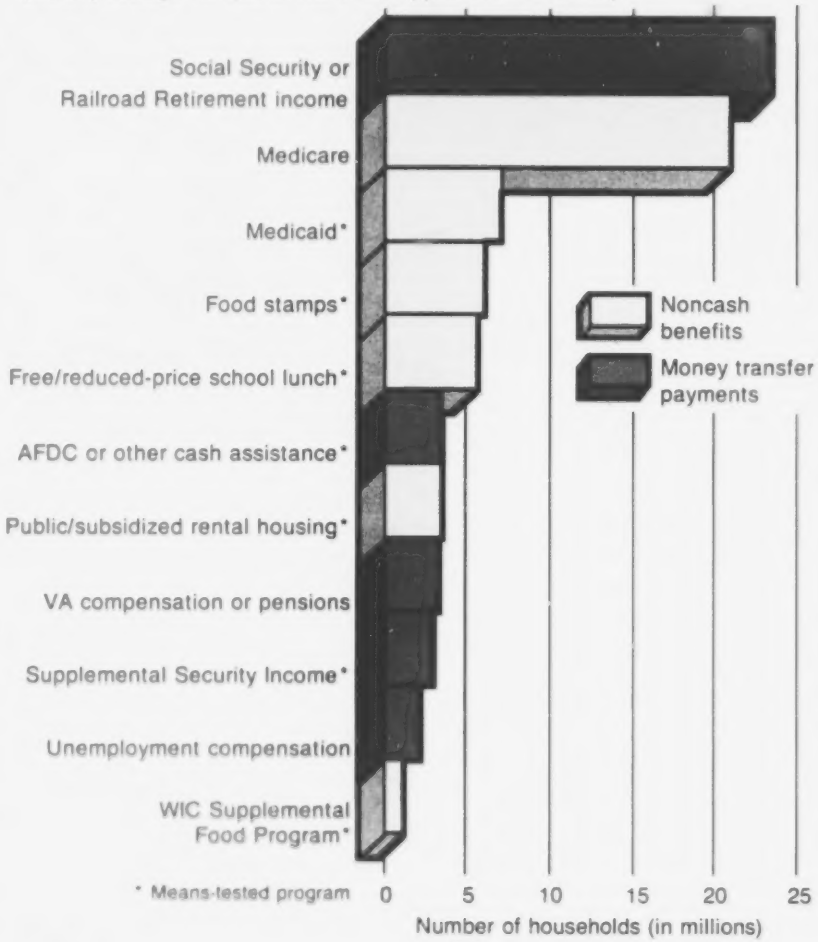
Low-income households most commonly received Social Security and Railroad Retirement (received by 43 percent and representing 43 percent of the aggregate household income) and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (received by 18 percent and representing 14 percent of their aggregate household income). In contrast, Social Security accounted for only about 1 percent of the aggregate income of high-income households. The most common source of income received by this group, other than earnings, was property income,[1] which was received by 94 percent of these households and accounted for 14 percent of their aggregate income. About 36 percent of households with monthly income under $600 had property income too, but the average monthly amount they received was $40, compared with $1,260 for households whose monthly income was $5,000 or more.

[1]Property income includes interest, dividends, income from rental property, and other asset income.

Percentage of Household Money Income Derived From Selected Sources: 2nd Quarter 1984
(Monthly average)

	All households	Households with monthly income of— Under $600	$5,000 or more
Earnings income	77.5	20.4	80.0
Income from assets	7.7	3.7	14.3
Social Security or Railroad Retirement	7.0	43.2	1.1
Private pensions	1.5	1.4	1.0
Alimony, child support or other private support payments	0.8	2.6	0.3
AFDC, SSI,or other cash assistance	1.0	21.7	—

Figure 30.
Households Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits and Money Transfer Payments
(Monthly average 4th quarter 1984. See appendix C for source)



Food stamps and Medicaid are the Nation's two largest means-tested programs.

In about 18 percent of American households, one or more members received benefits from a "means-tested" government assistance program between October and December 1984. Means-tested programs are those which require the person's or household's income and/or assets to be below specified levels in order to qualify for benefits. The largest such programs include Medicaid (a program furnishing medical assistance to needy families with dependent children and aged, blind, or disabled persons), and food stamps (a Federally funded program which increases the food-purchasing power of low-income households). On a monthly average, 6.1 million households received food stamps during the fourth quarter, while Medicaid was provided to 7.2 million households.

Both Medicaid and food stamps are means-tested *noncash* benefits programs. Other such programs include public or subsidized rental housing (benefiting 3.6 million households) and free- or reduced-price school meals (utilized by school children in 5.7 million households on a monthly basis in the fourth quarter 1984).[2] Other means-tested programs result in a direct cash payment to individuals or households. In the fourth quarter 1984, a monthly average of 7.2 million households (8.4 percent) received a means-tested cash benefit. One of the largest such transfer payment program is Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), which benefited 3.6 million households on a monthly average in the fourth quarter 1984.

Besides the cash pension programs discussed earlier (which are *not* means-tested) the government also has created noncash benefits programs which are *not means-tested*. One such program is Medicare (which consists of hospital and physician services insurance plans for the aged and disabled), benefiting one or more persons in 21 million households (25 percent of all households) on a monthly average during the fourth quarter of 1984.

Despite Medicare and Medicaid and private health insurance provided by employers and purchased independently by individuals, about 13.4 percent of persons in the United States are not covered by any health insurance program.

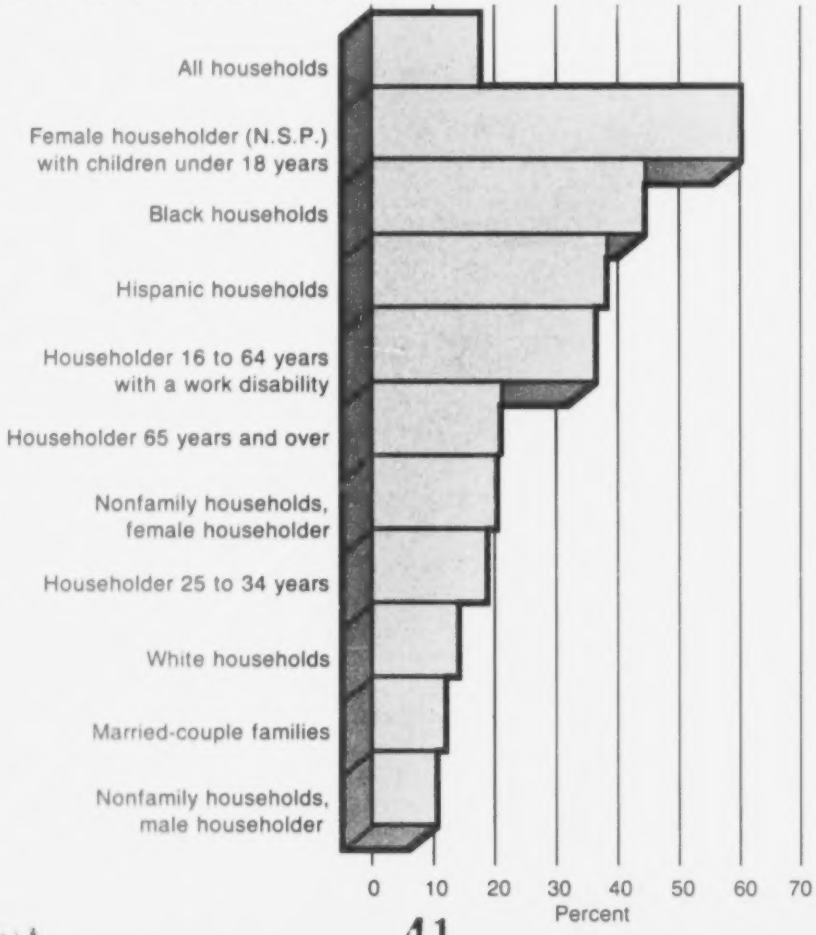
[2]The number of households receiving free or reduced-price school lunches was not significantly different from the number of households receiving food stamps.

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No. 4, *Economic Characteristics of Households in the United States: Second Quarter 1984;* and Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No. 6, *Economic Characteristics of Households in the United States: Fourth Quarter 1984.*

Contact: Jack McNeil
Poverty and Wealth Statistics Branch
(301) 763-7946

Figure 31.
Percentage of Selected Household Types Receiving Means-Tested Government Benefits
(4th quarter 1984. See appendix C for source)



Poverty

Below the poverty level in 1984:
33.7 million persons or 14.4%
Numerical change—
1983-84: **—1.6 million**
1980-84: **+4.4 million**

Number of poor declines between 1983 and 1984.

The number of persons below the official poverty level[1] declined by 1.6 million to 33.7 million between 1983 and 1984, the first statistically significant decline since the mid-1970's. The proportion of the population with income below the poverty level fell as well, from 15.2 percent to 14.4 percent.

The poverty *rate* declined for both Whites and Blacks between 1983 and 1984, from 12.1 to 11.5 percent for Whites and from 35.7 to 33.8 percent for Blacks. The number of Whites below the poverty level also declined (by 1.0 million), but the apparent decrease in the number of poor Blacks was statistically significant at only the 90-percent confidence level. Neither the number nor the percentage of Hispanics below the poverty level changed between 1983 and 1984; their poverty rate was 28.4 percent in 1984.

Poverty estimates using the current definition were first prepared in the 1960's. The poverty *rate* fell dramatically during the 1960's, from 22.2 percent of the population to about 12.6 percent by 1970. During the 1970's, the poverty rate varied little, ranging between 12.6 and 11.1 percent, but during the 1980's, the proportion of the population below the poverty level began to rise, reaching 15 percent in 1982 and 1983, the highest rate since the mid-1960's. During the decade of the 1960's, the *number* of persons below the poverty level declined from approximately 40 million persons to 24.1 million in 1969. During the 1970's, the poverty population fluctuated between 23 million and 26 million persons before rising to over 30 million in 1981 for the first time since 1965. From 1978 to 1983, the poverty population grew by about 11 million persons, from 24.5 to 35.3 million, before the 1983-84 decrease of 1.6 million.

[1]The poverty definition used by the Federal Government for statistical purposes is based on a set of money income thresholds which vary by family size and composition and do not take into account noncash benefits. The average poverty threshold for a family of four was $10,609 in 1984, that is, four-person families with a cash income below that amount would be classified as being below the poverty level.

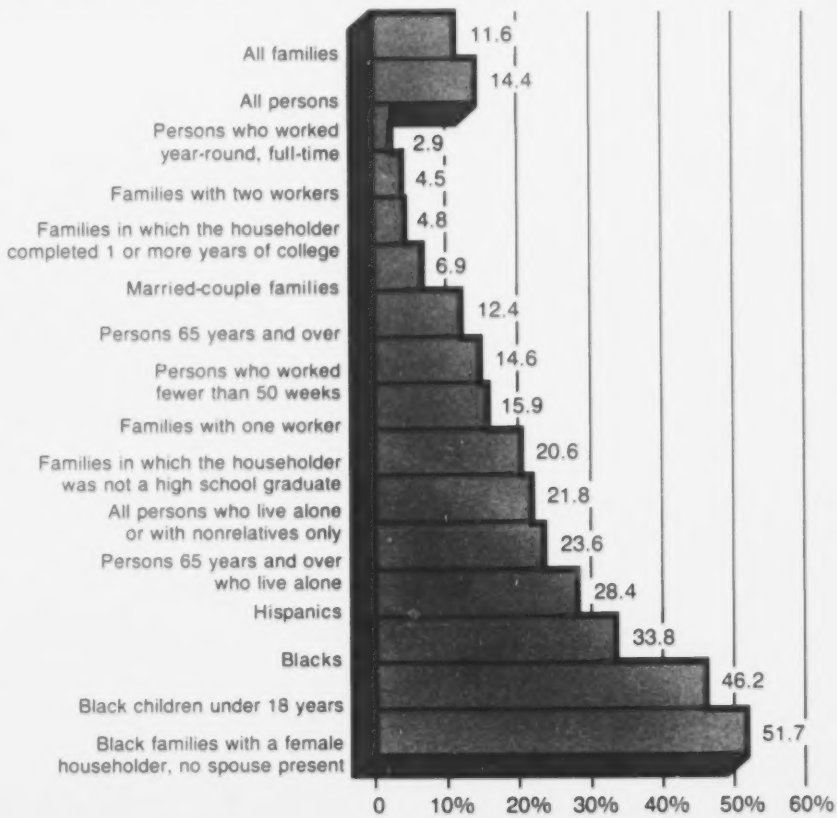
About one-third of families maintained by women have income below the poverty level.

Families maintained by a woman with no husband present (10.1 million families) had a poverty rate of 34.5 percent in 1984. In contrast, only 6.9 percent of married-couple families had incomes below the poverty level. Black families with a female householder had a poverty rate of 51.7 percent in 1984, and two-thirds of the children under 18 in Black families with a female householder were poor. Although families maintained by women, and especially Black women, are disproportionately represented among the poor (compared with their share of the total population), 68 percent of the Nation's poor are White, and 48 percent of all poor families are of the married-couple type.

Poverty among the aged declined.

While the total population 65 years and over has been increasing, the number and proportion of older persons whose income is below the poverty level has decreased during the 1980's.

Figure 32.
Poverty Rate for Persons and Families With Selected Characteristics: 1984 (See appendix C for source)



particularly between 1983 and 1984. Historically, the poverty rate for the aged has been higher than that for the total population but this relationship reversed in 1983. By 1984, the poverty rate for persons 65 years and over was 12.4 percent, 2 percent below that for all persons and the lowest yet recorded for the aged. In that year, there were 3.3 million persons 65 years and over below the poverty level, a drop of 300,000 from 1983.

Experimental estimates including noncash benefits show changes in poverty rate similar to official definition.

Since most of the growth in aid to the poor since the mid-1960's has taken the form of noncash benefits such as food stamps and Medicaid, experimental estimates were prepared by the Census Bureau of the number of persons in poverty when both cash and the value of selected noncash benefits are included.[2] The 1984 poverty rate in this experimental study varied from 9.7 percent to 13.2 percent, depending on the method used to value the noncash benefits. Regardless of the method used the poverty rate would have increased between 1980 and 1983 but then would have declined between 1983 and 1984, as occurred using the official poverty definition.

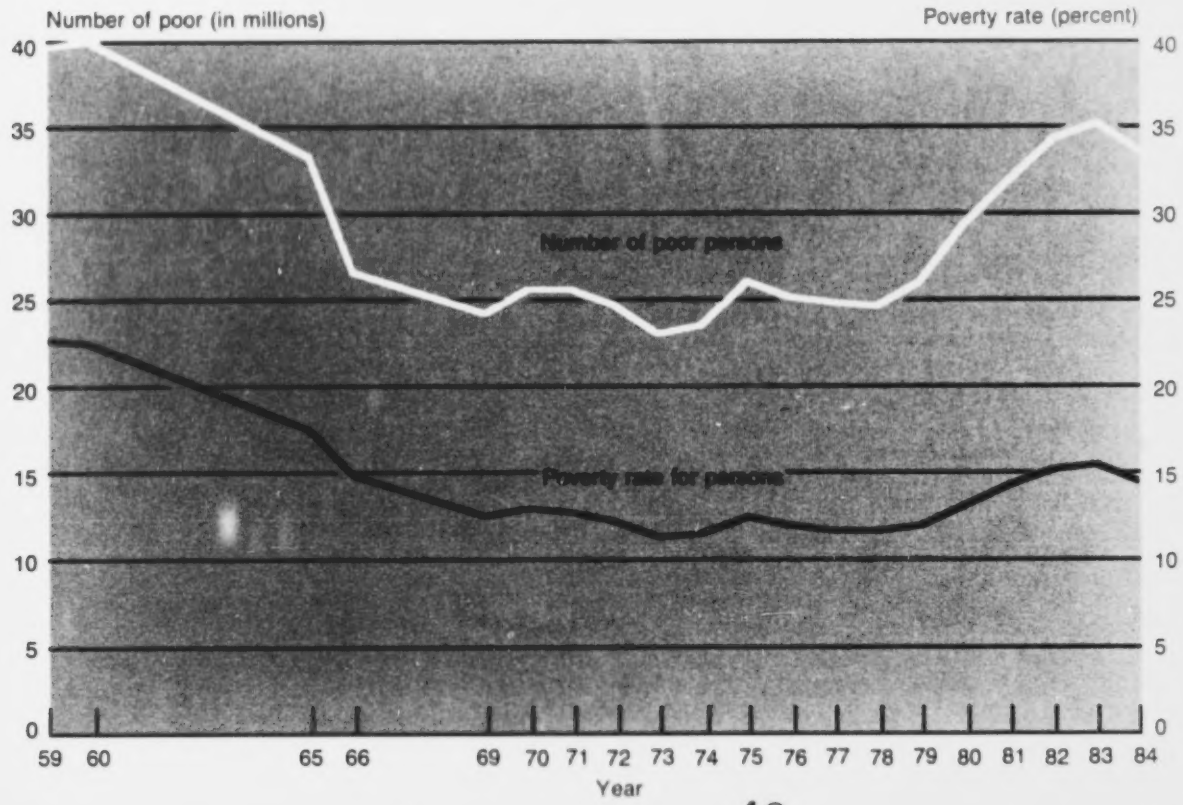
[2]See U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper No. 55, *Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits: 1984*.

For Further Information

See: Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 152, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1984*

Contact: John McNeil
Poverty and Wealth Statistics Branch
(301) 763-7946

Figure 33.
Number and Percentage of Persons Below the Poverty Level



Appendix A
Summary Tables

Table A-1.

Summary of Annual Data on Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics: 1970-85

(See table A-2 for income and poverty. The 1980 census population was about 4.8 million greater than the estimate obtained by carrying forward the 1970 census count with data on births, deaths, and international migration for the decade. See appendix B. Annual figures based on data collected after April 1, 1970, which are not consistent with the 1980 census are marked with an asterisk(*). The degree of inconsistency, which is generally greater for absolute numbers than for derived measures, is suggested by the difference between the two estimates shown for 1980.)

Subject[1]	Population universe[2]	Unit	Date or period	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	
									Census consistent	Not census consistent
Population (Beginning of year)										
Total (including Armed Forces overseas)	Total	Thousands	Jan. 1	238,222	235,961	233,736	231,405	229,033	226,451	(X)
Percent increase during year[6]	"	Percent	Annual	0.94	0.96	0.95	1.01	1.04	1.14	(X)
Resident[5]	Resident	Thousands	Jan. 1	237,692	235,444	233,217	230,893	228,542	225,945	(X)
Civilian[5]	Civilian	"	"	236,009	233,763	231,552	229,247	226,918	224,374	(X)
Population (Mid-year)										
Total (including Armed Forces overseas)	Total	Thousands	July 1	239,283	237,019	234,799	232,520	230,138	227,757	(X)
Resident	Resident	"	"	238,740	236,495	234,284	231,996	229,637	227,255	(X)
Civilian	Civilian	"	"	237,036	234,780	232,589	230,327	227,989	225,651	(X)
Components of Population Change										
Total increase[6]	Total	Thousands	Annual	2,246	2,262	2,224	2,332	2,371	2,582	(X)
Natural increase	"	"	"	1,667	1,645	1,619	1,705	1,651	1,622	(X)
Births	"	"	"	3,750	3,690	3,639	3,681	3,629	3,612	(X)
Deaths	"	"	"	2,083	2,046	2,020	1,975	1,979	1,990	(X)
Net civilian immigration (legal only)	"	"	"	577	615	605	626	718	845	(X)
Rate per 1,000 Mid-year Population										
Total increase[6]	Total	Rate	Annual	9.4	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.3	11.3	(X)
Natural increase	"	"	"	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.1	(X)
Births (crude birth rate)	"	"	"	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.8	15.8	15.9	(X)
Deaths (crude death rate)	"	"	"	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	(X)
Net civilian immigration (legal only)	"	"	"	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.7	(X)
Farm Population										
Current farm definition[7]	Civ. nonin.	Thousands	Ann.avg.[8]	5,355	5,754	5,787	5,628	5,850	(NA)	*6,051
Previous farm definition[7]	"	"	"	(NA)	(NA)	7,029	6,880	7,014	(NA)	*7,241
Sex and Age (Mid-year)										
Male	Total	Thousands	July 1	116,649	115,501	114,385	113,245	112,064	110,888	(X)
Female	"	"	"	122,634	121,518	120,414	119,275	118,074	116,869	(X)
Under 18 years	Total	Thousands	July 1	63,014	62,801	62,780	62,952	63,284	63,695	(X)
Under 5 years	"	"	"	18,037	17,859	17,650	17,298	16,931	16,458	(X)
5 to 13 years	"	"	"	30,111	30,238	30,410	30,614	30,754	31,095	(X)
14 to 17 years	"	"	"	14,866	14,704	14,720	15,041	15,599	16,142	(X)
18 to 44 years	"	"	"	102,808	101,436	99,912	98,138	96,047	93,843	(X)
18 to 24 years	"	"	"	28,742	29,390	29,942	30,283	30,428	30,350	(X)
25 to 34 years	"	"	"	42,228	41,428	40,602	39,741	39,159	37,625	(X)
35 to 44 years	"	"	"	31,839	30,618	29,368	28,115	26,460	25,868	(X)
45 to 64 years	"	"	"	44,931	44,815	44,678	44,602	44,570	44,515	(X)
45 to 54 years	"	"	"	22,597	22,500	22,445	22,488	22,614	22,754	(X)
55 to 64 years	"	"	"	22,334	22,315	22,233	22,114	21,956	21,762	(X)
65 years and over	Total	Thousands	July 1	28,530	27,967	27,428	26,827	26,236	25,704	(X)
Male	"	"	"	11,529	11,285	11,064	10,812	10,575	10,366	(X)
Female	"	"	"	17,002	16,682	16,364	16,015	15,662	15,338	(X)
65 to 74 years	"	"	"	16,995	16,733	16,494	16,197	15,914	15,653	(X)
75 to 84 years	"	"	"	8,824	8,608	8,395	8,180	7,970	7,781	(X)
85 years and over	"	"	"	2,711	2,625	2,539	2,450	2,353	2,270	(X)

1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	Unit	Change[1] 1980-85[4]	Change[1] 1970-80[4]
223,880	221,477	219,179	217,095	214,931	212,932	210,985	208,917	206,466	203,849	Percent	+5.2	+11.1
[6]1.15	[6]1.08	[6]1.05	[6]0.96	[6]1.01	[6]0.94	[6]0.92	[6]0.99	[6]1.19	[6]1.28	(X)	(X)	(X)
223,392	220,995	218,706	216,609	214,428	212,418	210,410	208,224	205,546	202,717	Percent	+5.2	+11.5
221,783	219,358	217,046	214,957	212,738	210,676	208,580	206,324	203,499	200,466	"	+5.2	+11.9
225,055	222,585	220,239	218,035	215,973	213,854	211,909	209,896	207,661	205,052	Percent	+5.1	+11.1
224,567	222,095	219,760	217,563	215,465	213,342	211,357	209,284	206,827	203,984	"	+5.1	+11.4
222,969	220,467	218,106	215,894	213,788	211,636	209,600	207,511	204,866	201,895	"	+5.0	+11.8
[6]2,564	[6]2,403	[6]2,298	[6]2,084	[6]2,165	[6]1,999	[6]1,947	[6]2,068	[6]2,451	[6]2,617	Percent	-13.0	[6]-1.3
1,560	1,405	1,426	1,258	1,251	1,225	1,163	1,293	1,626	1,812	"	+2.8	-10.5
3,468	3,333	3,327	3,168	3,144	3,160	3,137	3,258	3,556	3,739	"	+3.8	-3.4
1,908	1,928	1,900	1,910	1,894	1,935	1,974	1,965	1,930	1,927	"	+4.7	+3.3
499	508	394	353	449	316	331	325	387	438	"	31.7	+92.9
[6]11.4	[6]10.8	[6]10.4	[6]9.6	[6]10.0	[6]9.3	[6]9.2	[6]9.9	[6]11.8	[6]12.8	In rate	-1.9	[6]-1.5
6.9	6.3	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	6.2	7.8	8.8	"	-0.1	1.7
15.4	15.0	15.1	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.8	15.5	17.1	18.2	"	-0.2	2.3
8.5	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.4	"	-	0.7
2.2	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.1	"	1.3	+1.6
*6,241	*6,501	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Percent	8.5	(NA)
*7,553	*8,005	*7,806	*8,253	*8,864	*9,264	*9,472	*9,610	*9,425	*9,712	"	(NA)	25.4
109,584	108,424	107,335	106,309	105,366	104,391	103,506	102,591	101,567	100,354	Percent	+5.2	+10.5
115,472	114,161	112,905	111,727	110,607	109,463	108,402	107,305	106,094	104,698	"	+4.9	+11.6
64,105	64,774	65,463	66,252	67,168	67,987	68,764	69,420	69,808	69,762	Percent	1.1	8.7
16,063	15,735	15,564	15,617	16,121	16,487	16,851	17,101	17,244	17,166	"	+9.6	4.1
31,431	32,094	32,855	33,516	33,919	34,465	35,046	35,679	36,236	36,672	"	-3.2	15.2
16,611	16,946	17,045	17,119	17,128	17,035	16,867	16,639	16,328	15,924	"	7.9	+1.4
91,426	89,022	86,734	84,497	82,307	80,284	78,385	76,560	74,810	73,185	"	+9.6	+28.2
30,048	29,622	29,174	28,645	28,005	27,233	26,635	26,076	25,874	24,712	"	5.3	+22.8
36,203	34,963	33,998	32,759	31,471	30,225	28,939	27,624	25,958	25,324	"	+12.2	+48.6
25,176	24,437	23,562	23,094	22,831	22,825	22,810	22,860	22,978	23,150	"	+23.1	+11.7
44,390	44,286	44,150	44,008	43,802	43,522	43,235	42,897	42,481	41,999	"	+0.9	+6.0
22,942	23,174	23,370	23,622	23,757	23,809	23,807	23,686	23,519	23,316	"	0.7	2.4
21,448	21,112	20,780	20,386	20,045	19,713	19,428	19,211	18,962	18,682	"	+2.6	+16.5
25,134	24,502	23,892	23,278	22,696	22,061	21,525	21,020	20,561	20,107	Percent	+11.0	+27.8
10,154	9,914	9,691	9,471	9,265	9,040	8,861	8,699	8,599	8,413	"	+11.2	+23.2
14,980	14,588	14,201	13,807	13,431	13,022	12,664	12,321	12,003	11,693	"	+10.8	+31.2
15,338	14,995	14,638	14,237	13,917	13,574	13,247	12,922	12,684	12,493	Percent	+8.6	+25.3
7,599	7,412	7,262	7,145	6,958	6,781	6,671	6,555	6,390	6,183	"	+13.4	+25.8
2,197	2,095	1,992	1,896	1,821	1,706	1,607	1,542	1,487	1,430	"	+19.4	+58.7

Table A-1.

Summary of Annual Data on Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics: 1970-85—Continued

(See table A-2 for income and poverty. The 1980 census population was about 4.8 million greater than the estimate obtained by carrying forward the 1970 census count with data on births, deaths, and international migration for the decade. See appendix B. Annual figures based on data collected after April 1, 1970, which are not consistent with the 1980 census are marked with an asterisk(*). The degree of inconsistency, which is generally greater for absolute numbers than for derived measures, is suggested by the difference between the two estimates shown for 1980)

Subject[1]	Population universe[2]	Unit	Date or period	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980 Census consistent	1980 Not census consistent
Sex and Age (Mid-year)—Continued										
Under 18 years	Total	Percent	July 1	26.3	26.5	26.7	27.1	27.5	28	(X)
18 to 44 years	"	"	"	43.0	42.8	42.6	42.2	41.7	41.2	(X)
45 to 64 years	"	"	"	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.5	(X)
65 years and over	"	"	"	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.3	(X)
Median age:										
Total	Total	Years	July 1	31.5	31.2	30.9	30.6	30.3	30.0	(X)
Male	"	"	"	30.3	29.9	29.6	29.4	29.1	28.8	(X)
Female	"	"	"	32.7	32.4	32.1	31.8	31.5	31.3	(X)
Age dependency ratio:										
Total[10]	Total	Ratio	July 1	62.0	62.0	62.4	62.9	63.7	64.6	(X)
Youth[10]	"	"	"	42.7	42.9	43.4	44.1	45.0	46.0	(X)
Old-age[10]	"	"	"	19.3	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.7	18.6	(X)
Sex ratio:										
Total (males per 100 females)	Total	Ratio	July 1	95.1	95.0	95.0	94.9	94.9	94.9	(X)
65 years and over (males per 100 females)	"	"	"	67.8	67.6	67.6	67.5	67.5	67.6	(X)
Fertility and Mortality										
Total fertility rate[12]	Resident	Rate	Annual	p1,836	p1824	p1,789	1,829	1,815	1,840	(X)
General fertility rate[13]	"	"	"	p66.1	p66.0	65.4	67.3	67.4	68.4	(X)
Lifetime births expected per 1,000 wives 18 to 24 years old	Civ nonin	"	June	2,183	(NA)	2,225	2,096	2,162	(NA)	*2,134
Births to unmarried women[14]	Resident	Thousands	Annual	(NA)	(NA)	738	715	687	[14]666	(X)
Rate per 1,000 unmarried women 15 to 44 years old[14]	"	Rate	"	(NA)	(NA)	30.4	30	29.6	[14]29.4	(X)
Percent of total births[14]	"	Percent	"	(NA)	(NA)	20.3	19.4	18.9	[14]18.4	(X)
Average life expectancy at birth: Both sexes	"	Years	"	(NA)	p74.7	p74.7	p74.5	74.2	73.7	(X)
Males	"	"	"	(NA)	p71.1	p71.0	p70.8	70.4	70.0	(X)
Females	"	"	"	(NA)	p78.3	p78.3	p78.2	77.9	77.5	(X)
Infant mortality rate (under age 1) per 1,000 live births	"	Rate	"	(NA)	p10.6	p10.9	p11.2	11.9	12.6	(X)
Marriage and Divorce										
Median age at first marriage for males	Civ nonin +	Years	March	25.5	25.4	25.4	25.2	24.8	24.7	*24.6
Median age at first marriage for females	"	"	"	23.3	23.0	22.8	22.5	22.3	22.0	*22.1
Single (never married) males 20 to 24 years old	"	Percent	"	75.6	74.8	73.2	72.0	69.5	68.8	*68.6
Single (never married) females 20 to 24 years old	"	"	"	58.5	56.9	55.5	53.4	51.9	50.2	*50.2
Divorced persons per 1,000 married persons, spouse present	Civ nonin +	Ratio	March	128	121	114	114	109	100	*100
Marriages	Resident	Thousands	Annual	p2,425	p2,487	p2,444	p2,495	2,422	2,390	(X)
Marriage rate per 1,000 unmarried women[15] years and over	"	Rate	"	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	61.4	61.7	61.4	(NA)
First marriages per 1,000 never married women[15]	"	"	"	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	64.9	66.0	(NA)
Remarriages per 1,000 divorced women[15]	"	"	"	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	96.3	91.3	(NA)
Remarriages per 1,000 widowed women[15]	"	"	"	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.5	6.7	(NA)
Divorces	"	Thousands	"	p1,187	p1,155	p1,179	1,170	1,213	1,189	(X)
Divorce rate per 1,000 married women 15 years old and over	"	Rate	"	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	21.7	22.6	22.6	(NA)

1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	Unit	Change[1] 1980-85[2]	Change[1] 1970-80[2]
28.5	29.1	29.7	30.4	31.1	31.8	32.4	33.1	33.6	34.0	Per pt.[3]	1.7	6.0
40.6	40.0	39.4	38.8	38.1	37.5	37.0	36.5	36.0	35.7	"	+1.8	+5.5
19.7	19.9	20.0	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.5		.0.7	-1.0
11.2	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8		+0.6	+1.5
29.8	29.5	29.2	28.9	28.7	28.5	28.3	28.1	27.9	27.9	Years	+1.5	+2.1
28.6	28.3	28.0	27.7	27.5	27.3	27.1	26.8	26.6	26.6		+1.5	+2.2
31.1	30.8	30.5	30.1	29.9	29.8	29.6	29.4	29.2	29.2		+1.4	+2.1
65.7	67.0	68.3	69.7	71.3	72.7	74.2	75.7	77.0	78.0	"	-2.6	-13.4
47.2	48.6	50.0	51.6	53.3	54.9	56.5	58.1	59.5	60.6		.3.3	-14.6
18.5	18.4	18.3	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.5		+0.7	+1.1
94.9	95.0	95.1	95.2	95.3	95.4	95.5	95.6	95.7	95.9	In ratio[1]	+0.2	-1.0
67.8	68.0	68.2	68.6	69.0	69.4	70.0	70.6	71.3	72.0		+0.2	-4.4
1,808	1,760	1,790	1,738	1,774	1,835	1,879	2,010	2,267	2,480	Percent	-0.2	-25.8
67.2	65.5	66.8	65.0	66.0	67.8	68.8	73.1	81.6	87.9	"	.3.4	-22.2
*2,164	*2,166	*2,137	*2,141	*2,173	*2,165	*2,262	*2,255	*2,375	(NA)	"	+2.3	(NA)
598	544	516	468	448	418	407	403	401	399	"	(NA)	+66.9
27.2	25.7	25.6	24.3	24.5	23.9	24.3	24.8	25.5	26.4	"	(NA)	+11.4
17.1	16.3	15.5	14.8	14.3	13.2	13.0	12.4	*1.3	10.7	Per pt.[3]	(NA)	+7.7
*73.7	*73.3	*73.2	*72.8	*72.5	*71.9	*71.3	*71.1	*71.1	*70.8	Years	(NA)	+2.9
*69.9	*69.5	*69.3	*69.0	*68.7	*68.1	*67.6	*67.4	*67.4	*67.1	"	(NA)	+2.9
*77.6	*77.2	*77.1	*76.7	*76.5	*75.8	*75.3	*75.1	*75.0	*74.8	"	(NA)	+2.8
13.1	13.8	14.1	15.2	16.1	16.7	17.7	18.5	19.1	20.0	Percent	(NA)	-37.0
*24.4	*24.2	*24.0	*23.8	*23.5	*23.1	*23.2	*23.3	*23.1	23.2	Years	+0.8	+1.5
*22.1	*21.8	*21.6	*21.3	*21.1	*21.1	*21.0	*20.9	*20.9	20.8	"	+1.3	+1.2
*67.4	*65.8	*63.7	*62.1	*59.9	*57.0	*57.1	*56.9	*56.0	54.7	Per pt.[3]	+6.8	+14.1
*49.4	*47.6	*45.3	*42.6	*40.3	*39.6	*38.3	*36.4	*36.8	35.8	"	+8.4	+14.4
*92	*90	*84	*75	*69	*63	*56	*52	*51	47	Percent	+28.0	+112.8
2,331	2,282	2,178	2,155	2,153	2,230	2,284	2,282	2,190	2,159	"	+1.5	+10.7
63.6	64.1	63.6	65.2	66.9	72.0	76.0	77.9	76.2	76.5	"	(NA)	-19.3
*62.1	*62.1	*62.7	*64.8	*68.1	*74.8	*81.0	*84.5	*82.8	*82.9	"	(NA)	(NA)
*104.0	*105.0	*107.3	*111.3	*117.2	*121.7	*131.0	*130.6	*132.8	*123.2	"	(NA)	(NA)
*7.7	*7.1	*7.6	*7.9	*8.3	*9.1	*9.3	*9.4	*9.6	*10.2	"	(NA)	(NA)
1,181	1,130	1,091	1,083	1,036	977	915	845	733	708	"	0.2	+67.9
22.8	*21.9	*21.1	*21.1	*20.3	*19.3	*18.2	*17.0	*15.8	*14.9	"	(NA)	+51.7

Table A-1.

Summary of Annual Data on Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics: 1970-85 —Continued

(See table A-2 for income and poverty. The 1980 census population was about 4.8 million greater than the estimate obtained by carrying forward the 1970 census count with data on births, deaths, and international migration for the decade. See appendix B. Annual figures based on data collected after April 1, 1970, which are not consistent with the 1980 census are marked with an asterisk(*). The degree of inconsistency, which is generally greater for absolute numbers than for derived measures, is suggested by the difference between the two estimates shown for 1980).

Subject[1]	Population universe[2]	Unit	Date or period	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980 Census consistent	1980 Not census consistent
Households										
Total households	Civ.nonin.+	Thousands	March	86,789	85,407	83,918	83,527	82,368	80,776	*79,108
Average population per household, total	"	Rate	"	2.69	2.71	2.73	2.72	2.73	2.76	*2.75
Under 18 years	"	"	"	0.72	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.79	*0.78
18 years and over	"	"	"	1.97	1.98	1.99	1.97	1.96	1.97	*1.97
Family households	"	Thousands	"	62,706	61,997	61,393	61,019	60,309	59,550	*58,426
Married-couple family	"	"	"	50,350	50,090	49,908	49,630	49,294	49,112	*48,180
With own children under 18	"	"	"	24,210	24,339	24,363	24,465	24,927	24,961	*24,568
Other family, male householder	"	"	"	2,228	2,030	2,016	1,986	1,933	1,733	*1,706
With own children under 18	"	"	"	896	799	737	679	666	616	*609
Other family, female householder	"	"	"	10,129	9,878	9,469	9,403	9,082	8,705	*8,540
With own children under 18	"	"	"	6,006	5,907	5,718	5,868	5,634	5,445	*5,340
Nonfamily households	"	"	"	24,082	23,410	22,525	22,508	22,059	21,226	*20,682
Male householder	"	"	"	10,114	9,752	9,514	9,457	9,279	8,807	*8,594
Living alone	"	"	"	7,922	7,529	7,451	7,482	7,253	6,966	*6,793
65 years and over	"	"	"	1,614	1,595	1,624	1,492	1,450	1,486	*1,437
Female householder	"	"	"	13,968	13,658	13,011	13,051	12,780	12,419	*12,088
Living alone	"	"	"	12,680	12,425	11,799	11,872	11,683	11,330	*11,022
65 years and over	"	"	"	6,498	6,371	6,232	6,180	6,034	5,842	*5,703
Households by Type (Distribution)										
Family households	Civ.nonin.+	Percent	March	72.3	72.6	73.2	73.1	73.2	73.7	*73.9
Married-couple family	"	"	"	58.0	58.6	59.5	59.4	59.8	60.8	*60.9
Other family, male householder	"	"	"	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	*2.2
Other family, female householder	"	"	"	11.7	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.0	10.8	*10.8
Nonfamily households	"	"	"	27.7	27.4	26.8	26.9	26.8	26.3	*26.1
Male householder	"	"	"	11.7	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	10.9	*10.9
Female householder	"	"	"	16.1	16.0	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.4	*15.3
Households by Size (Distribution)										
One person	"	"	"	23.7	23.4	22.9	23.2	23.0	22.7	*22.5
Two person	"	"	"	31.6	31.5	31.5	31.7	31.3	31.4	*31.3
Three person	"	"	"	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.7	17.5	*17.5
Four person	"	"	"	15.7	15.9	15.9	15.4	15.5	15.7	*15.8
Five or more persons	"	"	"	11.2	11.5	12.1	12.2	12.5	12.8	*13.0
School Enrollment										
All levels, 3 to 34 years old	Civ.nonin.	Thousands	October	58,014	57,313	57,745	57,905	58,390	58,953	*57,348
Nursery school	"	"	"	2,491	2,354	2,350	2,153	2,058	2,031	*1,987
Kindergarten and elementary school (1 to 8)	"	"	"	30,681	30,322	30,559	30,711	30,956	31,513	*30,625
Percent private	"	Percent	"	11.9	10.7	11.9	11.7	11.6	11.5	*11.5
High school (1 to 4)	"	Thousands	"	13,979	13,777	14,010	14,123	14,642	14,935	*14,556
Percent private	"	Percent	"	8.7	7.7	8.7	7.9	7.6	(NA)	(NA)
College (under age 35)	Civ.nonin.	Thousands	October	10,863	10,859	10,824	10,919	10,734	10,473	*10,180
Male	"	"	"	5,345	5,513	5,504	5,409	5,372	5,205	*5,025
Percent part-time	"	Percent	"	26.1	25.1	26.6	25.7	27.2	26.7	*26.5
Female	"	Thousands	"	5,518	5,345	5,321	5,510	5,363	5,268	*5,155
Percent part-time	"	Percent	"	31.8	31.0	31.0	32.5	31.8	33.4	*33.0
College (35 years and over)	Civ.nonin.	Thousands	October	1,661	1,445	1,495	1,390	1,393	1,215	*1,207
Male	"	"	"	561	476	506	490	453	412	*405
Percent part-time	"	Percent	"	80.6	80.0	80.8	81.0	81.5	78.9	*79.5
Female	"	Thousands	"	1,100	970	989	900	940	803	*802
Percent part-time	"	Percent	"	81.0	82.5	80.0	79.1	80.5	84.2	*84.2

1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	Unit	Change[1] 1980-85[4]	Change[1] 1970-80[4]
*77,330	*76,030	*74,142	*72,867	*71,120	*69,859	*68,251	*66,676	*64,778	63,401	Percent	+7.4	+27.4
*2.78	*2.81	*2.86	*2.89	*2.94	*2.97	*3.01	*3.06	*3.11	3.14	"	-2.5	-12.1
*0.81	*0.83	*0.87	*0.89	*0.93	*0.96	*1.00	*1.03	*1.07	1.09	"	-8.9	-27.5
*1.97	*1.98	*1.99	*2.00	*2.01	*2.00	*2.02	*2.03	*2.04	2.05			3.9
*57,498	*56,958	*56,472	*56,056	*55,563	*54,917	*54,264	*53,163	*52,102	51,456	"	+5.3	+15.7
*47,662	*47,357	*47,471	*47,297	*46,951	*46,787	*46,297	*45,724	*44,928	44,728	"	+2.6	+9.8
*24,505	*24,621	*24,868	*25,106	*25,165	*25,269	*25,385	*25,481	*25,205	25,532	"	-3.0	-2.2
*1,616	*1,564	*1,464	*1,424	*1,485	*1,421	*1,432	*1,331	*1,254	1,228	"	+28.6	+41.1
*556	*524	*471	*437	*478	*385	*377	*364	*330	341	"	+45.5	+80.6
*8,220	*8,037	*7,540	*7,335	*7,127	*6,709	*6,535	*6,108	*5,920	5,500	"	+16.4	+58.3
*5,075	*5,031	*4,643	*4,495	*4,301	*3,994	*3,736	*3,543	*3,327	2,858	"	+10.3	+90.5
*19,831	*19,071	*17,669	*16,811	*15,557	*14,942	*13,986	*13,513	*12,676	11,945		+13.5	+77.7
*8,064	*7,811	*6,971	*6,548	*5,912	*5,654	*5,129	*4,839	*4,403	4,063		+14.8	+116.8
*6,464	*6,352	*5,639	*5,416	*4,918	*4,742	*4,397	*4,121	*3,831	3,532		+13.7	+97.2
*1,472	*1,439	*1,343	*1,332	*1,290	*1,275	*1,247	*1,213	*1,180	1,174		+8.6	+26.6
*11,767	*11,261	*10,698	*10,263	*9,645	*9,288	*8,858	*8,674	*8,273	7,882		+12.5	+57.6
*10,738	*10,363	*9,893	*9,567	*9,021	*8,626	*8,239	*8,068	*7,661	7,319		+11.9	+54.8
*5,595	*5,362	*5,139	*5,136	*4,918	*4,495	*4,391	*4,342	*4,046	3,897		+11.2	+49.9
*74.4	*74.9	*76.2	*76.9	*78.1	*78.6	*79.5	*79.7	*80.4	81.2	Per pt.[3]	-1.4	-7.5
*61.6	*62.3	*64.0	*64.9	*66.0	*67.0	*67.8	*68.6	*69.4	70.5	"	-2.8	-9.7
*2.1	*2.1	*2.0	*2.0	*2.1	*2.0	*2.1	*2.0	*1.9	1.9		+0.5	+0.2
*10.6	*10.6	*10.2	*10.1	*10.0	*9.6	*9.6	*9.2	*9.1	8.7		+0.9	+2.1
*25.6	*25.1	*23.8	*23.1	*21.9	*21.4	*20.5	*20.3	*19.6	18.8		+1.4	+7.5
*10.4	*10.3	*9.4	*9.0	*8.3	*8.1	*7.5	*7.3	*6.8	6.4		+0.8	+4.5
*15.2	*14.8	*14.4	*14.1	*13.6	*13.3	*13.0	*13.0	*12.8	12.4		+0.7	+3.0
*22.2	*22.0	*20.9	*20.6	*19.6	*19.1	*18.5	*18.3	*17.7	17.0	Per pt.[3]	+1.0	+5.7
*30.9	*30.7	*30.7	*30.6	*30.6	*30.8	*30.2	*29.2	*29.2	28.8	"	+0.2	+2.6
*17.3	*17.2	*17.3	*17.2	*17.4	*17.1	*17.3	*17.3	*17.1	17.3	"	+0.3	+0.2
*15.9	*15.7	*15.7	*15.7	*15.6	*15.6	*15.7	*16.0	*15.5	15.8	"	-	0.1
*13.6	*14.4	*15.4	*16.0	*16.8	*17.4	*18.2	*19.2	*20.5	21.1	"	-1.6	-8.3
*57,854	*58,616	*60,013	*60,482	*60,969	*60,259	*59,392	*60,142	*61,106	*60,357	Percent	-1.6	-2.3
*1,869	*1,824	*1,618	*1,526	*1,748	*1,607	*1,324	*1,283	*1,066	*1,096	"	+22.6	+85.3
*30,890	*31,479	*32,425	*33,264	*33,839	*34,378	34,543	*35,377	*36,770	*37,133	"	-2.6	15.1
*11.5	*11.9	*11.6	*10.8	*11.3	*10.7	*10.9	*11.4	*11.6	*12.1	Per pt.[3]	+0.4	-0.6
*15,116	*15,475	*15,753	*15,742	*15,683	*15,447	*15,347	*15,169	*15,183	*14,715	Percent	-6.4	+1.5
*7.4	*8.0	*7.9	*7.6	*7.5	*7.6	*7.7	*7.6	*7.4	*8.0	Per pt.[3]	(NA)	(NA)
*9,978	*9,838	*10,217	*9,950	*9,697	*8,827	*8,179	*8,313	*8,087	*7,413	Percent	+3.7	+41.3
*4,993	*5,124	*5,369	*5,296	*5,342	*4,926	*4,677	*4,853	*4,850	*4,401	"	+2.7	+18.3
*27.3	*27.8	*28.2	*27.6	*26.3	*27.2	*25.1	*23.5	*23.3	*21.0	Per pt.[3]	-0.6	+5.7
*4,986	*4,714	*4,848	*4,654	*4,355	*3,901	*3,502	*3,460	*3,236	*3,013	Percent	+4.7	+74.8
*32.5	*30.4	*30.9	*28.2	*27.2	*29.1	*26.2	*24.9	*23.3	*24.1	Per pt.[3]	-1.6	+9.3
*1,402	*1,303	*1,329	*1,189	*1,183	*1,025	*787	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Percent	+36.7	(NA)
*487	*457	*520	*489	*569	*476	*371	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	"	+36.2	(NA)
*82.5	*80.3	*82.1	*79.1	*71.7	*77.3	*67.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Per pt.[3]	+1.7	(NA)
*914	*845	*809	*700	*614	*548	*416	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Percent	+37.0	(NA)
*83.6	*86.2	*79.2	*84.0	*80.5	*80.8	*81.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Per pt.[3]	-3.2	(NA)

Table A-1.

Summary of Annual Data on Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics: 1970-85 —Continued

(See table A-2 for income and poverty. The 1980 census population was about 4.8 million greater than the estimate obtained by carrying forward the 1970 census count with data on births, deaths, and international migration for the decade. See appendix B. Annual figures based on data collected after April 1, 1970, which are not consistent with the 1980 census are marked with an asterisk(*). The degree of inconsistency, which is generally greater for absolute numbers than for derived measures, is suggested by the difference between the two estimates shown for 1980)

Subject[1]	Population universe[2]	Unit	Date or period	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	
									Census consistent	Not census consistent
Years of School Completed, 25 to 34 Years Old										
High school graduates	Civ nonin +	Percent	March	86.8	86.5	86.4	86.3	85.6	85.4	*85.5
College graduates, total	"	"	"	23.8	24.3	24.4	23.8	23.2	24.1	*24.1
Male	"	"	"	25.2	25.9	26.8	26.5	26.1	27.5	*27.6
Female	"	"	"	22.5	22.8	22.1	21.1	20.4	20.9	*20.8
Labor Force										
Civilian labor force, total	Civ nonin	Thousands	Ann.avg.	115,461	113,544	111,550	110,205	108,670	106,940	*104,719
Males	"	"	"	64,411	63,835	63,047	62,450	61,974	61,453	*60,145
Females	"	"	"	51,050	49,709	48,503	47,755	46,696	45,487	*44,574
Employment, total	"	"	"	107,150	105,005	100,834	99,527	100,397	99,303	*97,271
Males	"	"	"	59,891	59,091	56,787	56,271	57,397	57,186	*55,988
Females	"	"	"	47,259	45,915	44,047	43,256	43,000	42,117	*41,283
Unemployment, total	"	"	"	8,312	8,539	10,717	10,678	8,273	7,636	*7,448
Males	"	"	"	4,521	4,744	6,260	6,179	4,577	4,267	*4,157
Females	"	"	"	3,791	3,794	4,457	4,499	3,696	3,369	*3,291
Unemployment rate, total	"	Percent	"	7.2	7.5	9.6	9.7	7.6	7.1	*7.1
Males, 20 years and over	"	"	"	6.2	6.6	8.9	8.8	6.3	5.9	*5.9
Females, 20 years and over	"	"	"	6.6	6.8	8.1	8.3	6.8	6.4	*6.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	"	"	"	18.6	18.9	22.4	23.2	19.6	17.8	*17.7
Householders	"	"	"	5.3	5.5	7.2	7.2	5.2	4.9	*4.9
Married man, wife present	"	"	"	4.3	4.6	6.5	6.5	4.3	4.2	*4.2
Married woman, husband present	"	"	"	5.6	5.7	7.0	7.4	5.9	5.8	*5.8
Female householder, no husband present	"	"	"	10.5	10.4	12.2	11.7	10.4	9.2	*9.1

— Represents zero or rounds to zero.
X Not applicable.
NA Not available.
*Not consistent with the 1980 census. See headnote.
P/Provisional.

[1]Data for the items on lines 18-19, 53, 61-65, and 73-139 are from the Current Population Survey. The annual estimates and the 1970-80 and 1980-85 changes shown for these items are subject to sampling variability (see appendix B) and should be interpreted with particular caution. The issues of Current Population Reports cited in this report provide information on sampling variability for data from the Current Population Survey.

[2]The population universes included in this table are total including Armed Forces overseas, resident, civilian, civilian noninstitutional plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post (civ. noninsti.+), and civilian noninstitutional. See also appendix B.

[3]Not shown when 1980 census-consistent data are available for 1970 to 1979.

[4]Based on 1980 census-consistent data for 1980 when available.The change figure for the farm population is for 1981 to 1985 since 1980-consistent data are not available.

[5]Population estimates for January 1,1986: total population, 240,468,000; resident population, 239,926,000; civilian population, 238,240,000.

[6]Figures for 1970 to 1980 reflect the error of closure between censuses.Immigration estimates for the 1970's are restricted to documented persons. The estimates for 1980-85 include an adjustment for undocumented immigration as well.

[7]The current definition is persons living in rural territory on places which had sales of agricultural products of $1,000 or more during the reporting year. The previous definition included places of 10 or more acres with sales of at least $50 and places under 10 acres with sales of at least $250. The 1980 estimate (current definition) of 6,051,000 is higher than the sample figure of 5,617,903 from the 1980 census.

1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	Unit	Change[1] 1980-85[a]	Change[1] 1970-80[a]
*84.7	*84.0	*83.4	*82.7	*81.1	*80.1	*78.1	*77.2	*75.3	73.8	Per pt.[9]	+1.4	+11.6
*23.8	*23.6	*23.8	*22.6	*21.4	*20.0	*18.2	*17.9	*16.3	15.8	"	0.3	+8.3
*27.7	*27.5	*27.7	*26.8	*25.4	*23.7	*21.5	*21.6	*19.9	19.7	"	2.3	+7.8
*20.0	*19.9	*20.0	*18.6	*17.5	*16.4	*15.0	*14.3	*12.8	12.0	"	+1.6	+8.9
*102,908	*100,420	*97,401	*94,773	*92,613	91,011	*88,713	*86,542	*84,112	*82,715	Percent	+8.0	+29.3
*59,517	*58,542	*57,449	*56,359	*55,615	*55,186	*54,203	*53,265	*52,021	*51,195	"	+4.8	+20.0
*43,391	*41,878	*39,952	*38,414	*36,998	*35,825	*34,510	*33,277	*32,091	*31,520	"	+12.2	+44.3
*96,945	*94,373	*90,546	*87,486	*84,783	*85,935	*84,409	*81,702	*79,120	*78,627	Percent	+7.9	+26.3
*56,499	*55,491	*53,861	*52,391	*51,230	*52,518	*51,963	*50,630	*49,245	*48,960	"	+4.7	+16.8
*40,446	*38,882	*36,685	*35,095	*33,553	*33,417	*32,446	*31,072	*29,875	*29,667	"	+12.2	+42.0
*5,963	*6,047	*6,855	*7,288	*7,830	*5,076	*4,304	*4,840	*4,993	*4,088	Percent	+8.9	+86.8
*3,018	*3,051	*3,588	*3,968	*4,385	*2,668	*2,240	*2,635	*2,776	*2,235	"	+6.0	+90.9
*2,945	*2,996	*3,267	*3,320	*3,445	*2,408	*2,064	*2,205	*2,217	*1,853	"	+12.5	+81.8
*5.8	*6.0	*7.0	*7.7	*8.5	*5.6	*4.9	*5.6	*5.9	*4.9	Per pt.[9]	+0.1	+2.2
*4.1	*4.2	*5.2	*5.9	*6.7	*3.8	*3.2	*4.0	*4.4	*3.5	"	+0.3	+2.4
*5.7	*6.0	*7.0	*7.4	*8.0	*5.5	*4.8	*5.4	*5.7	*4.8	"	+0.2	+1.6
*16.1	*16.3	*17.7	*19.0	*19.9	*16.0	*14.5	*16.2	*16.9	*15.2	"	+0.8	+2.6
*3.6	*3.7	*4.5	*5.1	*5.8	*3.3	*2.9	*3.3	*3.7	*2.9	"	+0.4	+2.0
*2.7	*2.8	*3.6	*4.2	*5.1	*2.7	*2.3	*2.8	*3.2	*2.6	"	+0.1	+1.6
*5.1	*5.5	*6.5	*7.1	*7.9	*5.3	*4.6	*5.4	*5.7	*4.9	"	0.2	+0.9
*8.3	*8.5	*9.3	*10.0	*10.0	*7.0	*7.0	*7.2	*7.3	*5.4	"	+1.3	+3.8

[a]The 1984 and 1985 figures represent 12-month averages for the calendar year. Estimates for 1983 and earlier years are five-quarter averages centered on April.

[9]Percentage-point change.

[10]Youth: persons under 18 years per 100 persons 18 to 64 years. Old-age: persons 65 years and over per 100 persons 18 to 64 years. Total: sum of youth and old-age.

[11]Points in ratio.

[12]Lifetime births per 1,000 women implied by the age-specific childbearing pattern of a single year. See section on Fertility.

[13]Births per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years.

[14]1980 data on births to unmarried women are not totally comparable with data for earlier years due to change in methodology. Comparable figures for 1980 are 645,000 births, a rate of 28.4, and 17.9 percent of all births. See National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 31, No. 8, Supplement (November 30, 1982).

[15]Rates for women 14 years and over in the marriage-registration area. See National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 30, No. 4, Supplement, July, 1981.

Source: Compiled from reports published by the Bureau of the Census (lines 1-50, 51 for 1981-1984, 53, 61-65, 73-122), the National Center for Health Statistics (lines 51 for 1970-1980, 52, 54-60, 66-72), and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (lines 121-139).

Table A-2.

Summary of Annual Data on Income and Poverty: 1969-84

(Families or persons are as of March of the following year. The 1980 census population was about 4.8 million greater than the estimate obtained by carrying forward the 1970 census count with data on births, deaths, and international migration for the decade. See appendix B. Annual figures based on data collected after April 1, 1970, which are not consistent with the 1980 census are marked with an asterisk (*). The degree of inconsistency, which is generally greater for absolute numbers than for derived measures, is suggested by the difference between the two estimates shown for 1979.)

Income and Poverty	Population universe[2]	Unit	Date or period	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Income[1]								
Median Family Income								
All families	Civ. nonin. +	1984 dols.	Annual	26,433	25,724	25,216	25,569	26,500
Married-couple families	"	"	"	29,612	28,543	27,999	28,626	29,170
With one or more own children under 18 years	"	"	"	30,741	29,364	29,209	29,945	30,639
Female householder, no husband present	"	"	"	12,803	12,339	12,357	12,517	13,121
65 years and over	"	"	"	15,880	14,796	15,068	14,195	15,486
Mean Income Per Family Member								
All families	Civ. nonin. +	1984 dols.	Annual	9,626	9,203	9,031	9,069	9,253
Married-couple families	"	"	"	10,405	9,919	9,692	9,726	9,885
Female householder, no husband present	"	"	"	5,419	5,179	5,172	5,173	5,381
Mean Income of Persons 15 Years and Over								
Male with income[4]	Civ. nonin. +	1984 dols.	Annual	19,438	15,285	18,704	19,336	18,861
Year-round, full-time workers[4]	"	"	"	27,238	23,464	26,697	26,518	27,021
Female with income[4]	"	"	"	9,584	6,678	6,335	8,497	8,535
Year-round, full-time workers[4]	"	"	"	17,068	15,105	16,294	15,841	16,048
Number of Earners[5]								
All families	Civ. nonin. +	Thousands	Annual	61,930	61,243	60,653	60,312	59,640
No income earners	"	"	"	9,221	9,266	8,943	8,526	8,050
One income earner	"	"	"	17,949	18,459	18,761	18,555	18,586
Two income earners	"	"	"	26,160	25,437	24,776	24,856	24,650
Three income earners or more	"	"	"	8,599	8,081	8,174	8,375	8,354
Percent with—								
No income earners		Percent		14.9	15.1	14.7	14.1	13.5
One income earner				29.0	30.1	30.9	30.8	31.2
Two income earners				42.2	41.5	40.8	41.2	41.3
Three income earners or more				13.9	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.0
POVERTY[1]								
Persons below the poverty level	Civ. nonin. +	Thousands	Annual	33,700	35,303r	34,398	31,822	29,272
Poverty rate—								
All persons	"	Percent	"	14.4	15.2r	15.0	14.0	13.0
Persons 65 years and over	"	"	"	12.4	13.8r	14.6	15.3	15.7
Males 65 years and over	"	"	"	8.7	10.0r	10.4	10.5	10.9
Females 65 years and over	"	"	"	15.0	17.0r	19.5	18.6	19.0
Persons in female-householder families, no husband present	"	"	"	34.0	35.6r	40.6	38.7	36.7
Persons not living in families	"	"	"	21.8	23.1r	23.1	23.4	22.9
Families below the poverty level	"	Thousands	"	7,277	7,647r	7,512	6,851	6,217
Poverty rate for—								
All families	"	Percent	"	11.6	12.3r	12.2	11.2	10.3
Female-householder families, no husband present	"	"	"	34.5	36.0r	36.3	34.6	32.7
All other families	"	"	"	7.2	7.8r	7.9	7.0	6.3

* Not consistent with 1980 census. See headnote. NA Not available. r Revised. X Not applicable.

[1] Data are from the Current Population Survey. The annual estimates and the 1969-1979 and 1979-1984 changes shown are subject to sampling variability (see appendix B) and should be interpreted with particular caution. The source cited for this table provides information for data on income and poverty. Data on income and poverty are based on money income from regularly received sources (e.g. wages, self-employment income, Social Security, public assistance, interest, rent, royalties, unemployment compensation, pensions, alimony, child support) before taxes and other types of deductions. Capital gains (or losses), lump sum or one-time payments such as life insurance settlements and noncash benefits are excluded. For a detailed explanation of the poverty concept, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 152, " Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1984." For a discussion of noncash benefits, see Technical Paper No. 52, " Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits: 1983".

1979												Change[1]		
1980 census consistent	Not 1980 census consistent	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974[r]	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	Unit	1979-84[3]	1969-79[3]
28,029	*28,135	*28,085	*27,440	*27,293	*26,476	*27,175	*28,167	*27,600	*26,378	*26,394	26,727	Percent	—5.7	+4.9
30,665	*30,771	*30,791	*30,196	*29,565	*28,692	*29,326	*30,451	*29,553	*28,187	*28,130	28,336	"	—3.4	+8.2
32,365	*32,495	*32,496	*31,960	*31,428	*30,349	*31,399	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	"	—5.0	(X)
14,139	*14,205	*13,592	*13,309	*13,158	*13,208	*13,666	*13,549	*13,262	*13,115	*13,624	13,663	"	—9.4	+3.5
16,107	*16,066	*15,259	*15,044	*15,593	*16,039	*16,267	*14,372	*15,838	*14,044	*14,365	14,127	"	—14.0	+14.0
9,709	*9,774	*9,677	*9,390	*9,146	*8,852	*9,063	*9,256	*9,008	*8,410	*8,247	8,271	Percent	—0.9	+17.4
10,367	*10,434	*10,315	*9,984	*9,708	*9,349	*9,575	*9,768	*9,460	*8,815	*8,614	8,616	"	+0.4	+20.3
5,559	*5,611	*5,530	*5,453	*5,266	*5,182	*5,329	*5,268	*5,293	*5,032	*4,994	5,100	"	—2.5	+9.0
19,336	*20,561	*20,877	*20,676	*20,373	*20,127	*20,770	*21,712	*21,439	*20,241	*20,161	20,405	Percent	+0.5	—5.2
28,527	*28,571	*29,144	*29,017	*28,649	*28,396	*28,977	*29,493	*29,290	*27,786	*27,584	27,588	"	—4.5	+3.4
8,624	*8,631	*8,914	*9,069	*8,895	*8,710	*8,764	*8,879	*8,881	*8,548	*8,395	8,344	"	+11.1	+3.4
16,382	*16,402	*16,562	*16,343	*16,342	*15,945	*16,185	*16,153	*16,202	*15,668	*15,664	15,314	"	+4.2	+7.0
58,793	*57,702	*57,095	*56,448	*55,866	*55,434	*54,737	*55,053	*54,373	*53,296	*52,227	51,586	Percent	+5.3	+14.0
7,601	*7,421	*7,028	*7,083	*6,906	*6,788	*6,170	*5,781	*5,383	*5,100	*4,716	4,367	"	+21.3	+74.1
18,236	*17,833	*18,346	*18,621	*18,789	*19,466	*18,930	*19,604	*20,285	*20,104	*19,355	19,382	"	—1.6	—5.9
24,423	*23,938	*23,333	*22,414	*22,055	*21,377	*21,637	*21,918	*21,296	*20,602	*20,553	20,262	"	+7.1	+20.5
8,354	*8,510	*8,388	*8,330	*8,116	*7,803	*8,001	*7,751	*7,409	*7,490	*7,602	7,575	"	+0.8	+12.7
12.9	*12.9	*12.3	*12.5	*12.4	*12.2	*11.3	*10.5	*9.9	*9.6	*9.0	8.5	Per pt.[5]	+2.0	+4.4
31.0	*30.9	*32.1	*33.0	*33.6	*35.1	*34.6	*35.6	*37.3	*37.7	*37.1	37.6	"	—2.0	—6.6
41.5	*41.5	*40.9	*39.7	*39.5	*38.6	*39.5	*39.8	*39.2	*38.7	*39.4	39.3	"	+0.7	+2.2
14.5	*14.7	*14.7	*14.8	*14.5	*14.1	*14.6	*14.1	*13.6	*14.1	*14.6	14.7	"	—0.6	—0.2
26,072	*25,345	*24,497	*24,720	*24,975	*25,877	*23,370	*22,973	*24,460	*25,559	*25,420	24,147	Percent	+29.3	+8.0
11.7	*11.6	*11.4	*11.6	*11.8	*12.3	*11.2	*11.1	*11.9	*12.5	*12.6	12.1	Per pt.[5]	+2.7	—0.4
15.2	*15.1	*14.0	*14.1	*15.0	*15.3	*14.6	*16.3	*18.6	*21.6	*24.5	25.3	"	—2.8	—10.1
11.2	*11.0	*10.0	*10.5	*10.8	*11.4	*10.8	*12.4	*13.1	*15.6	*19.0	20.2	"	—2.5	—9.0
18.0	*17.9	*16.7	*16.7	*17.9	*18.1	*17.3	*19.0	*22.4	*25.8	*28.5	29.2	"	—3.0	—11.2
34.9	*34.8	*35.6	*36.2	*37.3	*37.5	*36.5	*37.5	*38.2	*38.7	*38.1	38.2	"	—0.9	—3.3
21.9	*21.9	*22.1	*22.6	*24.9	*25.1	*24.1	*25.6	*29.0	*31.6	*32.9	34.0	"	—0.1	—12.1
5,461	*5,320	*5,280	*5,311	*5,311	*5,450	*4,922	*4,828	*5,075	*5,303	*5,260	5,008	Percent	+33.3	+9.0
9.2	*9.1	*9.1	*9.3	*9.4	*9.7	*8.8	*8.8	*9.3	*10.0	*10.1	9.7	Per pt.[5]	+2.4	—0.5
30.4	*30.2	*31.4	*31.7	*33.0	*32.5	*32.1	*32.2	*32.7	*33.9	*32.5	32.7	"	+4.1	—2.3
5.5	*5.5	*5.3	*5.5	*5.6	*6.2	*5.4	*5.5	*6.1	*6.8	*7.2	6.9	"	+1.7	—1.4

[2]Civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post. See Appendix B.
[3]Based on 1980 census-consistent data for 1979.
[4]For the years 1979 to 1983, persons 15 years old and over; for the years 1969 to 1978, persons 14 years old and over.
[5]For the years 1974 to 1983, excludes families with any members in the Armed Forces.
[6]Percentage point change.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, annual reports on income and poverty.

Appendix B. **Sources and Limitations of Data**

Source of Data

This report includes data from the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Center for Health Statistics, and unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The Census Bureau data in this report, which covers a wide range of topics and years, were collected primarily in the monthly Current Population Survey and in the 1970 and 1980 Census of Population. The Bureau of Labor Statistics data are from the CPS. Data from the National Center for Health Statistics are from its registration system. The monthly CPS deals mainly with labor force data for the civilian noninstitutional population.

Current Population Survey (CPS). The estimation procedure used for the monthly CPS data involved the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from decennial censuses; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. The estimation procedure used for 1980 through 1985 data utilized independent estimates based on the 1980 decennial census; 1970 through 1979 data utilized independent estimates based on the 1970 decennial census. This change in independent estimates had relatively little impact on summary measures, such as medians and percent distribution, but did have a significant impact on levels. For example, use of the 1980 based population controls resulted in about a 2 percent increase in the civilian noninstitutional population and in the number of families and households. Thus, estimates of levels for 1980 and later will differ from those for earlier years by more than what could be attributed to actual changes in the population. These differences could be disproportionately greater for certain population subgroups than for the total population.

Decennial Census of Population. Full-count data from the 1980 Census of Population have been published for all States in *Number of Inhabitants* (PC80-1-A) and *General Population Characteristics* (PC80-1-B). Sample data have been published in *General Social and Economic Characteristics* (PC80-1-C) and *Detailed Population Characteristics* (PC80-1-D). Data on various topics have been published in *Supplementary Reports* (PC80-S1). More detailed data on several topics are being published in Subject Reports (PC80-2).

Reliability of Estimates

Since the CPS estimates were based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided in most *Current Population Reports* primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling errors. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumerations, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. Bias is the difference, averaged over all possible samples, between the estimate and the desired value. The accuracy of a survey result depends on the net effect of sampling and nonsampling errors. Particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Nonsampling variability. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and nonreporting in addition to sampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness on the part of the respondents to provide correct information, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating value for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

Sampling variability. Standard errors are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed. Standard errors are not given in this report because of its type and combination and variety of data sources. Standard errors may be found in the publications that are noted at the end of each section or by contacting the subject matter specialist.

Comparability with other data. Data obtained from the CPS and other sources are not entirely comparable. This is due largely to differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey procedures. This is an additional component of error that is not reflected in the standard errors. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results among these sources.

The April 1, 1980, census population was about 4.8 million greater than the estimate for the same date obtained by carrying forward the 1970 census population with data on births, deaths, and legal international migration that are consistent with the data presented in this report on national population trends. See Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 917 (July 1982), *Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1981*. It is not known at this time how much of this difference, or "error of closure," is due to improvements in census coverage or to the enumeration of illegal immigrants (who were not included in the April 1, 1980, estimate because of the lack of reliable information) or to other factors. For a detailed discussion of coverage in the 1980

census with alternative assumptions concerning immigration, see Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 115 (February 1982), *Coverage of the National Population in the 1980 Census, by Age, Sex, and Race: Preliminary Estimates by Demographic Analysis.*

As a result of the sizable error of closure (roughly 2 percent of the 1980 census population with the percentage varying by age, sex, and race), CPS-based estimates shown in this report for 1970 to 1985 do not represent a consistent series. This limitation is generally of minor importance in 1970-80 or 1970-85 comparisons, but is important in annual comparisons. For this reason, the annual data series shown in tables A-1 and A-2 include data for 1 year on both bases when 1980-census consistent data are not available for the entire period.

This report includes data for five different population universes: total population including Armed Forces overseas, resident population (census universe), civilian population, civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post (March CPS universe), and civilian noninstitutional population (CPS universe in months other March). The estimated size of the total population including Armed Forces overseas in March 1985 was 238,159,000. The universe for household data in the March 1985 CPS (234,067,000) was lower because of the exclusion of group quarters, and the universe for poverty data (233,816,000) was lower because of the exclusion of unrelated individuals (persons who are not living with any relatives) under 15 years old.

The Armed Forces and the institutional population differ greatly from the total population in age-sex structure (table B-2). On March 1, 1985, males 18 to 64 years old constituted 90.8 percent of the Armed Forces population as compared with 30.4 percent of the total population, and females 65 years and over constituted 41.0 percent of the institutional population as compared with 7.1 percent of the total population. However, these two groups together accounted for only 2.1 percent of the total population, and as a result, the civilian noninstitutional population (which accounted for 97.9 percent of the total) had an age-sex structure very similar to that of the total population. Similarly, the social and economic characteristics of the Armed Forces and of the institutional population could differ greatly from those of the total population with relatively small differences between the characteristics of the total population and of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table B-1. Components of Selected Population Universes: March 1, 1985

(Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1980 census)

Population universe	Number	Percent
Total population including Armed Forces overseas	238,159	100.0
Armed Forces overseas	523	0.2
Resident population	237,636	99.8
Armed Forces in the United States	1,701	0.7
Living off post or with their families on post	925	0.4
Living on post without families	776	0.3
Civilian population	235,935	99.1
Institutional population	2,793	1.2
Noninstitutional population	233,142	97.9
Summary of population universes:		
Total population including Armed Forces overseas	238,159	100.0
Resident population	237,636	99.8
Civilian population	235,935	99.1
Civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post	234,067	98.3
Civilian noninstitutional population	233,142	97.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Monthly National Population Estimates Program and March 1985 Current Population Survey.

Table B-2. Selected Population Universes, by Sex and Broad Age Groups: March 1, 1985

(Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1980 census)

Population universe and age	Population			Percent of population universe		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population Including Armed Forces Overseas						
Total	238,159	115,948	122,210	100.0	48.7	51.3
Under 18 years	62,849	32,166	30,682	26.4	13.5	12.9
18 to 64 years	146,864	72,324	74,340	61.7	30.4	31.3
65 years and over	28,446	11,458	16,988	11.9	4.8	7.1
Armed Forces (Worldwide)						
Total	2,224	2,022	202	100.0	90.9	9.1
Under 18 years	4	3	1	0.2	0.1	-
18 to 64 years	2,220	2,018	201	99.8	90.8	9.1
65 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutional Population						
Total	2,793	1,339	1,454	100.0	47.9	52.1
Under 18 years	154	109	45	5.5	3.9	1.6
18 to 64 years	1,071	808	263	38.3	28.9	9.4
65 years and over	1,568	421	1,146	56.1	15.1	41.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population						
Total	233,142	112,588	120,554	100.0	48.3	51.7
Under 18 years	62,690	32,054	30,636	26.9	13.7	13.1
18 to 64 years	143,573	69,498	74,076	61.6	29.8	31.8
65 years and over	26,879	11,037	15,842	11.5	4.7	6.8

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Monthly National Population Estimates Program.

Appendix C. **Sources for Figures**

Source of Data

1. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 985, *Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1985* (April 1986), and earlier estimates in the P-25 series; U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume I, *Natality, 1977*, and subsequent annual summaries in the Monthly Vital Statistics Reports series.
2. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 990, *Estimates of the Population of the United States and Components of Change: 1970 to 1985* (July 1986), table 2.
3. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 952, *Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1983 to 2080* (March 1984), figure 1.
4. Ibid., table H.
5. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 406, *Fertility of American Women: June 1985* (June 1986), table E.
6. Ibid., table C.
7. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 998, *State Population and Household Estimates to 1985, With Age and Components of Change* (December 1986), table 1.
8. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 976, *Patterns of Metropolitan and County Population Growth: 1980 to 1984* (October 1984), tables 2 and C.
9. Ibid., table 1.
10. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Press Release, CB 85-140, "Rank of Cities with 7/1/84 Population Estimates of 100,000 or More" (July 31, 1985).
11. Op. cit., Series P-25, No. 976, table G.
12. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-27, No. 59, *Farm Population of the United States: 1985* (July 1986), table A.
13. Ibid., figure 2.
14. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 407, *Geographical Mobility: March 1983 to March 1984* (September 1986), table B.
15. Ibid., table C.
16. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 402, *Households, Families, Marital Status, and Living Arrangements: March 1985 (Advance Report)* (October 1985), table 7.
17. Ibid., table 2.
18. Ibid., table 3.
19. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 410, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1985* (November 1986), table 9.
20. Unpublished data from November 1984 Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
21. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 405, *Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1984* (March 1986), table A.
22. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 519, *Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: April 1, 1960 to July 1, 1973* (April 1974); Series P-25, No. 917, *Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1981* (July 1982); and op. cit., Series P-25, Nos. 952 and 985.
23. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 409, *School Enrollment—Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1985 (Advance Report)* (September 1986), tables 4 and 5.
24. Unpublished data from the March 1985 Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
25. Ibid.
26. U.S. Department of Labor, *Employment and Earnings*, January 1986, table 2, p. 153.
27. Ibid., table 21, p. 174.
28. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 151, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1984* (April 1986), table 11.
29. Ibid., table 9.
30. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No. 6, *Economic Characteristics of Households in the United States: Fourth Quarter 1984* (January 1986), table 8.
31. Ibid., table 7.
32. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 149, *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1984 (Advance Report)* (August 1985), tables 17 and 18.
33. Ibid., table 15.